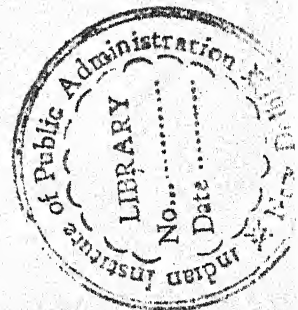


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Proposals

PROGRAMME OF INTEGRATED SERVICES
FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH
IN
URBAN DELHI

Prepared by
Delhi School of Social Work



Centre for Training & Research in Municipal Administration
Indian Institute of Public Administration
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October, 1972

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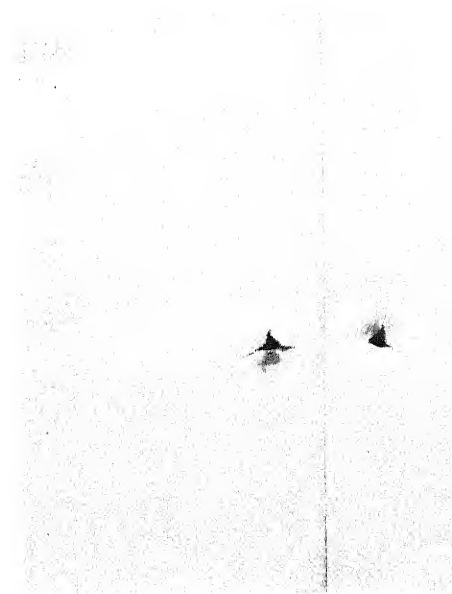
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Abbreviations

MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Committee
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
MG	Million Gallons
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
CIE	Council of Industrial Education
M&CW	Maternity & Child Welfare
DTC	Delhi Transport Corporation
DESU	Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking
DPL	Delhi Public Library
ICMR	Indian Council of Medical Research
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme
DWS&SDU	Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking
ID	Infectious Disease
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
UCD	Urban Community Development

FOREWORD

1. In the absence of a formal declaration of a national policy for the welfare of children and youth in India, one has to piece it together from various segmented approaches. The Constitution of India has enjoined a special obligation of the State to protect and promote interest of the weaker section of the population. It has directed that free education for the children upto the age of 14 be provided within 10 years of the commencement of the Constitution. It has also provided that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. One of the Directive Principles of the State Policy is that the children in the tender age should not be abused and "that childhood and youth are protected against exploitations and against moral and material abandonment."

2. The successive Five Year Plans have been regarded as the main instruments for translating these constitutional directives for the welfare of children and youth. Children and youth welfare schemes under various sectors of the planning, health, education, social welfare, labour welfare, housing, town and country planning and community development, are subjects under the administrative charge of the constituent States, though there are schemes sponsored and aided by the Central Government and others taken up by the States on their own. In addition, a large number of voluntary organisations, institutions and agencies spread all over the country carry out a variety of child and youth welfare activities most of which are now aided by the Central and/or State Governments. Except for the plan provisions and budget allocations made exclusively for childrens' welfare in the Social Welfare Sector, other outlays on the services for children and youth cannot be wholly separated from the provisions made under health, education and other alike sectoral heads. The existence, therefore, of several administrative auspices, varied grouping of childrens' welfare schemes under different sectors and departments and a wide variety and expanse of voluntary efforts not only make it difficult to project a unified image of the welfare services, but has diverted attention from the need of an integrated planning process for the total environmental development of children and youth in the country.

3. For satisfying physical, emotional and social development of children and youth, they do not only require care and shelter adequate nutrition, health services, education and the like, but a family and community environment and reciprocity with each other for a wider physical and intellectual stimulation and experience. A sizeable proportion of parents have little understanding of non-material needs of their children. Here

appropriate community services are required to educate parents and other adult members of the family for child care by supplementing and supporting family's efforts in these areas. As a pre-requisite to the proper development of human resources, there is no better starting point than children and youth - their needs, their education and the environment that influence their attitudes, ambitions, aspirations and actions.

4. In spite of the expansion of a variety of social services under the Five Year Plans, recent studies, including the one by the UNICEF^{1/} have revealed that there are : (i) significant gaps in the provision of services, (ii) services are inadequate to meet the vast dimensions of the problem and the coverage is not uniform, (iii) the level of utilization varies with the interest of communities and public participation and there is evidence of wastage and incommensurate results in educational and health services and (iv) the programmes have generally an ad hoc character and are carried out under the departmental auspices without adequate coordination and setting up of institutional services at the community level.

5. The Department of Social Welfare, therefore, set up a Working Group early in 1970 to provide guidelines for the planning of an integrated programme covering health and nutrition, education and vocational training, welfare, recreation and cultural development of children of various age-groups between 0-19 years. Some of the major recommendations of the Working Group were as follows:

- i) City Administration should, within a period of 5 to 10 years develop awareness of the interests and needs of children and youth under its jurisdiction through integrated services projects.
- ii) Whereas Municipal Corporation should provide the basic services, voluntary social welfare organisations should be encouraged to provide specialised services for children. Efforts should be made to generate the unutilized energy of people through their participation in citizens' organisation in the interest of child welfare.

^{1/} Sindhu Phadke, Integrated Urban Projects for Children and Youth in India, UNICEF, South Central Asia Region, November, 1969.

- iii) The project should cover all the important aspects of the development of the child.
- iv) It will be desirable to select about ten different cities, in the first instance. For each project area surveys and studies of existing services should be carried and a detailed project should be formulated for each town on the basis of such surveys.
- iv) The project should be implemented under the leadership of the local municipal bodies. To begin with the project should cover a period of 5 years but may be extended to a longer period.
- vi) Emphasis should be laid on integration of services for the various age-groups covered under the programme. However, for this purpose there could be a variety of possibilities in providing integrated services for children belonging to different age-groups. Broadly, the plan should have an integrated approach to the totality of needs with their respective priorities fostering positive attitude to purposeful collaboration among various agencies.
- vii) Cities should be selected representing various functional criteria located in different parts of the country - the most important criteria being evident of interest and commitment to participate on the part of State Government, municipal authorities and the local community.

6. Urban Delhi which accounts for 89.75% of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi is one of the twelve cities in India selected for studies and surveys with a view to formulating a programme of integrated services for children and youth in a compact area of the city. In response to a D.O. letter of F.8/11/69-S.W.5 dated 29th September, 1970 from the Additional Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, the Secretary (L.S.G.) of the Delhi Administrative vide his D.O. letter No. 2(199)/LSG/70 dated 14th December, 1970 asked the Director, Social Welfare, Delhi; Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation and other local authorities to extend their cooperation in the preparatory studies and formulation of an integrated programme of services for Delhi.

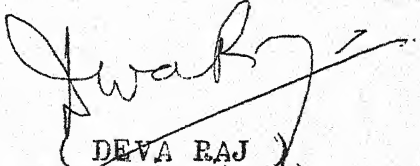
7. The preliminary draft proposals were prepared under the guidance of Prof. S.N. Ranade, Principal, Delhi School of Social Work and were submitted to the Delhi Municipal Corporation in June, 1972. The proposals were discussed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Corporation on 23rd August, 1972, under the Chairmanship of Shri Virendra Prakash, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Coord), Delhi Municipal Corporation. The meeting was attended by the Heads of the Departments of Municipal Corporation, Principal Ranade, as well as representatives from the UNICEF. The basic issues with regard to the formulation of a programme of integrated services for children and youth were clarified in the course of discussions. The sub-committees on health and education were entrusted with the task of working out the various proposals to be incorporated in the final draft. It was also decided to confine the project proposals to Geeta Colony for the time being and the department of Community Services was required to carry out a quick survey of the Shastri Nagar area. The recommendations of the two sub-committees were discussed at a meeting of the group held on 15th September, 1972 and some further details about the local services were discussed with the Director of the Community Services Department on 19th September, 1972. The present draft report is the outcome of these discussions.

8. One of the questions that was agreed to be discussed separately in some greater details was the programme for vocational training and guidance particularly for the non-student youth living in these areas. It was decided to have a separate discussions with the Director of Employment & Training, Delhi Administration to evolve some viable programme in this particular field.

9. The main focus of the proposals is on the age-group 0-14 years particularly in the field of education, health and community services. The main basis of the integrated programme are the comprehensive health centre and the schools with the child and the community as the focus of attention. It is expected that with the gradual extension of the work of the health centre and the completion of family records greater integration between the school and the centre will be ensured. It is also expected that the schools will serve in an increasing degree as catalytic agents for developing parental interest. It is, however, recognised that considerable work will have to be done for mobilising the community for an intelligent involvement in the programme for

the development of the child. The Community Centre is expected to serve as a rallying point for community education. This will be the special concern of the project administration. The Project Officer would be expected to identify the various problems of coordination between the above three main institutional organisations. The whole concept of integration of services will have to evolve gradually in the light of field experience. It will be the task of the Project Administration to identify problems and difficulties and to eliminate duplication as well as to ensure the administration of services with their focus on the family and the child.

10. I take this opportunity of thanking various institutions and authorities that have helped us by providing necessary information and data for the preparation of the report and working out our project proposals. We are particularly thankful to Shri Virendra Prakash, Deputy Commissioner (Coord), Delhi Municipal Corporation for his guidance and help in the finalisation of the project proposals, Col. Dr. O.N.Tyagi, Municipal Health Officer and Dr. S.N.Rao and their staff. To the research unit of the Delhi School of Social Work and Principal S.N.Ranade, we are most grateful for guiding the work of preparation of this report. I am also thankful to the members of the CMA Faculty who have contributed considerably to the discussions at various stages and in particular to Shri R.K.Wishwakarma who has done most of the work in the preparation of the final draft of the report.


(DEVA RAJ)
DIRECTOR (CMA)

"... the social services are not an unproductive frill tacked on to the economy as a charitable after-thought, but an integral and (in some form or other) a necessary part of our economic and social system - a form of collective provision required to meet the needs of an expanding society and to provide a market for its products. They are developed, differentiated and developed again, in accordance with the changing aspirations of those who work in them and those whom they serve." (Donnison. D.V., Social Policy and Administration, 1965)

Part - A

CITY PROFILE

Chapter - I

INTRODUCTION

1.01 The city of Delhi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of India, has a long and varied history. The legend is that the Indraprastha - the capital of Pandavas of the epic Mahabharatha was located on the West-bank of the river Yamuna at about the present site of Purana Qila of Delhi. Chronologically, the history of Delhi is traced back to 11th century A.D. when the King Anang Pal of Kannoj established his new capital at about the place where the Kutub Minar stands today. The defeat of Prithvi Raj Chouhan, the last Hindu King of Delhi at the hands of Afghan invader Mohammud Ghorī towards the end of 12th century A.D. marked the beginning of the muslim rule in India. For a large part of the time, during the next six and half centuries or so, Delhi functioned as the capital of the successive dynasties of Muslim rulers. Many of these rulers were great builders and contributed towards the construction of many a fort, palace and Masjid in and around Delhi area. Notable among these builder Kings of Delhi was Shahjahan who shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi in the year 1648. The present walled city was constructed by him and it used to be called Shahjahanabad named after its builder.

1.02 The city of Delhi as it exists today, is built chiefly around the walled city of Shahjahanabad which was established in the 17th century. In 1820, the British Government constituted the district of Delhi. Soon after, the Government set-up its Headquarters outside the city walls towards the north in a new settlement, known as the Civil Lines. In 1912, the British Government shifted its seat from Calcutta to New Delhi. At that time, it was envisaged that New Delhi would not grow beyond the Safdarjang Airport. The total planned area covered was 3,200 acres for a projected population of about 65,000. The new capital was functionally independent, having a minimum number of physical links with the old city. No thought was given to the preparation of an overall plan for the entire metropolitan area nor was any scheme prepared for re-distribution of population from the old areas to the new settlements. Since then, the two adjacent cities - Delhi and New Delhi - have developed separately instead of growing into one unit.

1.03 During the Second World War, Government activities increased rapidly. New areas were developed to accommodate the additional population. The sporadic industrial growth and increase in commercial activities attracted more and more people from the neighbouring areas. During this period Delhi attracted a large number of migrants to meet the increased demand for labour.^{1/}

^{1/} D.D.A. Master Plan for Delhi, Work Studies, Vol. I

1.04 In the post-Independence period more than half a million refugees added to its already existing population. This created problems of housing and pressure on developed land. A number of rehabilitation colonies sprang up all around the city. Since these were ad hoc emergency projects and no time was available for formulating the minimum planning standards, the areas developed at sub-standard levels. Delhi with a wealth of history and richness assumed a significant role in the post-Independent period. With the formation of National Government, new responsibilities were added and besides being the seat of the Democratic Republic of India, it developed into a major industrial, commercial and communication centre of the North-Western part of the country. New commercial areas were also developed and new industries started taking shape in the West and South of Delhi. The colonies which thus sprung up around the city have most inadequate road connections and transportation facilities and also marginal standard of community facilities and public utilities.

Urban Delhi

1.05 Till the formation of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the conurbation of Delhi consisted of eleven towns (i.e. Old Delhi, Red Fort, New Delhi, Civil Lines, South Delhi, West Delhi, Shahdara, Cantonment, Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Narela). Each of these towns was under the separate and independent jurisdiction of a Municipal or Notified Town Area Committee. Except Mehrauli, Najafgarh and Narela, seven of these towns

form a contiguous area. The remaining town of Shahdara, though separated by the river Yamuna, has a close link through a rail-cum-road bridge and thus for all practical purposes, it is contiguous to Old Delhi.

1.06 With the enforcement of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act in 1958, all local bodies excepting the New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) and the Cantonment Board (Delhi Cantt.) were amalgamated into its fold. A good deal of NDMC area was also transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC). The urban area of Delhi thus consists of 3 towns, viz., (i) D.M.C. (Urban), (ii) N.D.M.C., and (iii) Delhi Cantt. The urban area of DMC has been divided into seven zones which are co-terminus with the seven administrative zones of the Corporation. According to the Surveyor General of India, the total area of the Union Territory of Delhi at the time of 1961 Census was 1484.1 sq. kms. (573 sq. miles) spread over on both sides of the river Yamuna. But the area of Urban Delhi was only 326.6 sq. kms. Of this, Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Cantonment Board accounted for 240.84, 42.74 and 42.97 sq. kms., respectively. Delhi is now the third largest city of India after Calcutta and the Greater Bombay and is growing at a faster rate than any other metropolis in the country. The distribution of its area (vide Table-1) into various tracts and zones also shows their population and densities.

Table - 1

<u>Tract/Zone</u>	<u>Area</u>		<u>Population</u>		<u>Density</u> <u>Per sq.</u> <u>km.</u>
	<u>Sq.kms.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Size</u> <u>(000)</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Delhi	1,484.1	100.0	2,658	100.0	1,791
Rural Delhi	1,157.1	78.0	299	11.3	258
Urban Delhi	326.6	22.0	2,359	88.7	7,225
DMC Urban	240.84	10.2	2,061	77.6	8,561
Zone 1- Shahdara	39.50	2.6	151	5.6	3,815
Zone 2 - City, Sadar-Pahar Ganj	12.95	0.9	715	26.9	55,256
Zone 3 - Karol Bagh-Patel Nagar	15.54	1.1	323	12.2	20,805
Zone 4 - Civil Lines Subzi Mandi	27.84	1.9	326	13.6	13,009
Zone 5 - Transferred Area	41.44	2.8	223	8.4	5,378
Zone 6 - South Delhi	64.13	4.3	115	4.3	1,802
Zone 7 - West Delhi	39.44	2.6	171	6.5	4,351
New Delhi	42.74	2.9	261	9.8	6,119
Delhi Cantt.	42.97	2.9	236	1.3	840

SOURCE: Census of India, 1961, Dist. Census Handbook Delhi,
Vol. XIX, p. 35

Delhi Development Authority

1.07 Another important landmark in the growth of Delhi was the passing of Delhi Development Act in December, 1957.

In pursuance of this Act, a separate body, viz., the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) was created and entrusted with the task of preparation of a Master Plan for Delhi and its implementation. The Master Plan for Delhi was accordingly prepared and was enforced in 1962. The implementation of the Master Plan by now has completed its first phase and entered in the second phase of development. During a short span of a decade or so, the DDA has experimented and developed varied methods of urban development.

Administrative Structure

1.08 The administration of the Union Territory of Delhi vests in the President of India acting through the Administrator designated as the Lt. Governor. In order to give a representative character to administer^{ative}/set-up, a Metropolitan Council was set up in 1967. In many respects, it resembles a legislature. It consists of 61 members, of which, 56 are elected from territorial constituencies (50 for LMC area, 5 for NDMC area, and 1 from Delhi Cantt.) and 5 are nominated.

Delhi Municipal Corporation

1.09 It consists of 100 councillors and 6 aldermen. The councillors are elected by direct election, each constituency returning one member. Six aldermen are elected by the Coun-

cillors. Standing Committees are the decision-making bodies of the Corporation. Besides, there are other committees also for smooth functioning, like Vigilance Committee, Education Committee, Special Zonal Committees, etc.

1.10 The whole of DMC area is divided into eight administrative zones - Shahdara, Civil Lines-Subzi Mandi, City Sadar-Pahar Ganj, Karol Bagh-Patel Nagar, West Delhi, New Delhi, South Delhi, and Rural Delhi. Each is headed by the Zonal Assistant Commissioner and assisted by Assistant Officers in-charge of various departments and working under the Chief and Deputy Officers at the Headquarters. There are three undertakings viz., Delhi Transport Corporation (erstwhile DTU - recently taken over by the Government), Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking (DESU) and Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking (DWS&SDU).

Chapter - II

POPULATION GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

2.01 The population of Urban Delhi has recorded a manifold increase since the beginning of 20th century. In the year 1901, the urban population was 208 thousand which increased to 2,359 thousand in 1961 or by about ten-fold, It has further increased to 3,629 thousand or by 53.85% during 1961-71 decade^{2/}. Of the total urban population, as of 1971, the share of DMC, NDMC, and Delhi Cantt. was 3,279, 292 and 57 thousands as against 2,061, 261 and 36 thousand in 1961 respectively. Of the total population of the Union Territory of Delhi, i.e. 4,044 thousand, 89.75% was urban and 10.25% rural in 1971. The corresponding ratio for 1961 was 78% urban and 22% rural. The growth of population over the decades could be seen (vide Table -2)

Table - 2

<u>Population/ Year</u>	<u>Delhi Territory</u>		<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>	
	<u>Popula- tion (000)</u>	<u>% in- crease</u>	<u>Popula- tion (000)</u>	<u>% in- crease</u>	<u>Popula- tion (000)</u>	<u>% in- crease</u>
1901	405	-	208	-	197	-
1911	413	2.0	232	11.7	181	- 8.2
1921	488	18.0	304	30.7	184	1.7
1931	636	30.0	447	47.0	188	2.6
1941	917	44.3	695	55.5	222	17.7
1951	1,744	90.0	1,437	106.6	306	39.9
1961	2,658	52.4	2,359	64.2	299	- 2.5
1971	4,044	52.1	3,629	53.8	414	38.5

SOURCE: Census of India, 1961. District Census Handbook, Delhi and Provisional Population Totals, Paper I of 1971 supplement

^{2/} Census of India, 1971. Provisional Population Totals, Paper I of 1971 - Supplement, p. 227

2.02 Taking into account the past trends in the growth of population, the recent estimates show that the population of Delhi may increase to 5,195 thousand in 1976 and 6,438 thousand in the year 1981. The average annual geometric growth rate (%) for the quinquennial periods 1966-70, 1971-75 and 1976-80 are estimated at 5.53, 5.17 and 4.38 respectively.^{3/} It is expected that the population in the age-group 0-19 for Urban Delhi as a whole will be about 2,300 and 3,000 thousand in 1976 and 1981 respectively.

2.03 Sex Ratio - According to 1961 Census, the population of urban Delhi comprised of 1,323 thousand males as against 1,032 thousand females. The sex-ratio was 777 females per 1,000 males. With the growth of population during 1961-71 decade, the male population increased to 2,018 thousand as against 1,610 thousand females. The sex ratio has thus also increased to 798 females per 1,000 males in 1971. However, the sex-ratio for DMC and NDMC area was 806 and 745 females per 1,000 males in 1971. The following table gives the distribution of sex-ratio of Delhi as compared with some of the selected cities of India.

Table - 3

<u>City</u>	<u>Sex-Ratio</u>	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>
Calcutta	612	701
Bombay	663	717
Delhi	777	798
Madras	901	902
Hyderabad	929	927
Ahmedabad	804	834
Kanpur	739	762

3/ Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of

2.04 Age Distribution and Activity Pattern
of Children & Youth:

Of the total urban population of 2,359 thousand, as of 1961, 1,155 thousand or about 49% were in the age-group 0-19 and 940 thousand or about 40% were in the age group 0-14. The distribution of child population by age and sex in the age-group 9-19 (for completed years) during 1961 is given in Table-4. However, the youth in the age-group 20-24 were about 11% and those in the age-group 25 and above constituted about 40% of the total urban population. The child population in the broad age-groups, as of 1961, and their estimates for 1971 are given below:

Year	Broad Age-groups					
	0-1	0-3	4-5	6-10	11-14	15-19
1961	132	275	145	324	196	216
1971	204	425	222	499	303	332

Considering the activity pattern of non-working children below 15 years, as of 1961, it is interesting to note that there were 434 thousand students, 11 thousand on household duties (females only) and about 615 thousand dependents, infants and disabled. The distribution of activity pattern for 1971 would naturally be placed at a higher level.

the Registrar General of India, Report on "Population Projections" - the Expert Committee set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General, p.148.

Table - 4

Distribution of Population by Age and Sex in
the age-group 0-19, 1961

<u>Age</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
0	71,580	36,493	35,087
1	60,525	31,595	28,930
2	67,324	34,722	32,602
3	75,800	38,534	37,266
4	68,489	35,737	32,702
5	76,217	40,504	35,713
6	72,983	38,159	34,824
7	61,930	31,953	29,977
8	66,730	36,445	32,285
9	51,780	27,020	24,760
10	68,406	36,532	31,873
11	48,334	25,702	22,632
12	57,004	32,079	24,925
13	42,891	23,005	19,886
14	48,046	25,654	22,392
15	45,005	25,120	19,885
16	45,378	25,107	20,271
17	32,425	18,035	14,370
18	59,858	34,136	25,722
19	32,852	19,127	13,725
	<u>11,55,557</u>	<u>6,15,710</u>	<u>5,39,847</u>

2.05 If one looks at the concentration of population of children and youth in the age-group 0-19 in different administrative zones of the city, about 27% of children and youth are concentrated in city, Sadar Pahar Ganj area. The other areas of highest concentration are Civil Lines and Suba Mandi

zones having about 13% of the population. The Karol Bagh-Patel Nagar Zone has about 12%. The area of lowest concentration was Delhi Cantt. with slightly more than 1%. The zonal distribution of children and youth in the age-group 0-19 by broad age-groups and the population of married women in the age-group 15-44 could be seen (vide Table-5)

2.06 Household Size - The average number of census households per residential occupied house in 1961, worked out to be more than one household per residential house. The total number of residential houses and the number of households living in them is shown (vide Table-6). From the table it appears that more than one household was living in one occupied residential house in urban Delhi.

Table - 6

Average Number of Households per Residential occupied houses in Delhi, 1961

Census Tracts	Total No. of residential occupied houses	Total No. of households	Average No. of households per occupied house	Average size of household
Delhi Total	3,59,802	5,15,528	1.43	5.2
Delhi Rural	45,604	49,342	1.08	6.2
Delhi Urban	3,14,198	4,66,186	1.48	5.1
DMC (Urban)	2,59,260	4,03,269	1.56	4.9
New Delhi	49,021	56,841	1.16	-
Delhi Cantt.	5,917	6,076	1.03	-

SOURCE: Census of India, 1961, Delhi Census Handbook, Vol. XIX, Part I-A, p.58

Table - 5

Distribution of Population in the Age-group 0-19 years and the population of Married Women in the age-group 15-44 years in Delhi and its different Administrative Zones during 1961 and estimates for 1971 and 1981

City/Zone	Age-groups for completed years				Married women in the age-group 15-44 years
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Delhi (Union Territory) ^{1/}	3,95,035	3,78,363	3,02,733	2,41,710	13,17,841
DMC Rural	51,317	46,723	38,052	26,192	1,62,284
Delhi Urban	3,43,718	3,31,640	2,64,681	2,15,518	11,55,557
DMC Urban	3,03,817	2,92,256	2,33,070	1,91,385	10,20,528
Zone I - Shahdara	1,24,536	22,159	16,257	12,828	75,780
Zone II - City, Sadar-Pahar Ganj	1,03,053	1,02,443	84,095	69,048	3,58,639
Zone III - Karol Bagh-Patel Nagar	47,204	44,727	35,622	29,724	1,57,277
Zone IV - Civil Lines-Subzi Mandi	53,785	50,784	40,192	33,882	1,78,643
Zone V - Transferred Area	30,238	29,140	24,179	20,534	1,04,091
Zone VI - South Delhi	18,576	16,905	12,810	10,599	58,890
Zone VII - West Delhi	26,425	26,098	19,915	14,770	87,208
New Delhi	34,902	34,990	28,465	21,332	1,19,589
Delhi Cantt.	4,999	4,494	3,146	2,801	15,440
Delhi (Union Territory) ^{2/} (1971)	7,17,352	6,15,369	4,38,055	4,61,382	22,32,158
Delhi (Union Territory) ^{2/} (1981)	8,65,832	8,78,536	8,26,244	7,82,171	33,52,783

SOURCE: ^{1/} Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook of Delhi.

^{2/} Expert Committee on Population Projection, op.cit.

2.07 Language - As regards the language Hindi occupies the place of central importance. It is the mother tongue of as high as 74.7% of the population enumerated in 1961 Census in Urban Delhi. Punjabi and Urdu speaking come next with 13.3% and 6.4% and other languages account for only 5.6% of the total population.

2.08 Literacy - According to the 1961 Census, the literate and educated constituted 56.2% of the total urban population comprising of 63.5% males and 47% females. The literacy has further increased to 59.1% comprising of 65.6% males and 50.8% females during 1971. This literacy rate in Delhi (vide Table-7) compares favourably with other major cities of India and Delhi ranks fourth after Bombay, Madras and Bangalore which have higher literacy rates. The other cities, viz., Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur rank below Delhi with literacy rates as 57.56%, 58.96%, 52.21% and 50.90% respectively.

Table-7

Sex-wise Percentage Distribution of Literacy

<u>Urban Agglomerations</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Calcutta	57.56	62.54	50.48
Greater Bombay	63.96	71.00	54.13
Delhi	59.10	65.66	50.88
Madras	62.05	70.48	52.70
Hyderabad	52.21	61.96	41.70
Bangalore	59.53	66.90	51.10
Ahmedabad	58.96	66.63	49.76
Kanpur	50.90	58.28	41.21

SOURCE: Census of India, 1971, Paper No.1 of 1971, Supplement, Provisional Population Totals.

2.09 Vital Rates - The declining death rate and not so fast declining birth rate are some other features of population growth in Delhi. The death rate has declined from 29.2 in the decade 1921-30 to 8.4 in 1951-60 and 7.5 in 1970. The average birth rate has decreased from 38.7 in 1921-30 to 29.9 in 1941-50 and continued at the same level during 1951-60. It is reported to have come down again to 25.8 in the year 1970. The infant mortality rate per 1000 live births was 63.2 in 1970. It would be interesting to note that in Delhi the death rate per million population on account of small pox was (0.02%), fever (1.2%) dysentery and diarrhoea (0.32%), respiratory diseases (1.85%) accidents and injuries (0.75%), and by other causes (5.0%).^{4/} Deaths in the age-groups 0-19 as per cent of total deaths was 51.1% and its break-up by age-groups was 25.7% (below 1 year); 15.7% (1-4 years); 4.3% (5-9 years); 2.2% (10-14 years) and 2.2% (15-19 years).

2.10 Migration - Migration played a vital role in the growth of Delhi. The number of migrants in Urban Delhi as revealed by 1961 Census was 892 thousand or about 37.8% of the total urban population. Of this, 778 thousand or 87.3% were from the States neighbouring Delhi, viz., Uttar Pradesh, Punjab (including Haryana) and Rajasthan. Rest of the States of Indian Union accounted for only 114 thousand or 12.7%. It is, however, interesting to note that in the total pool of migration, 531 thousand or 59.5% were

^{4/} Government of India, Ministry of Health, Health Statistics of India, 1961 and 1962. Directorate General of Health Services, 1965.

from the rural areas and only 361 thousand or 39.3% from the urban areas. During the year 1964-65, net migration to Urban Delhi has been of the order of 83,000^{5/}. The rate of net migration (all time) as a percentage of 1961 population was 29.23%. As regards the age-structure of immigrants, 16.42% were in the age-group 0-14, 50.53% in 15-34, 27.45% in 35-59, 5.59% in 60 years and above and 0.01% age not classified.

^{5/} Town & Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, A Diagnostic Study of Migration to Delhi November, 1969

Chapter - III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Workers and Participation Rate

3.01 The total number of workers in 1961 was 747 thousand consisting of 701 thousand or about 94% males and 45 thousand or about 4% females. The participation rate^{6/} was 31.7%. About 56.9% were employed in service sector including transport and communication. Manufacturing accounted for 20.8%. The trade and commerce accounted for about 18%. In NDMC area, the service sector accounted for about 78% and the Delhi Cantt. 87.5% of the total working force. The distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by broad-industrial classification of workers could be seen (Vide Table-8).

3.02 Employment Status - Till 1967, there were 8 employment exchanges under the auspices of Delhi Administration. The number of registered persons on the live register in 1961 was 54,237 which increased to 55,539 in 1967. At the end of 1969, there were 11,111 newly registered persons in the total pool of urban unemployed. The number of jobs notified from 749 clientele organisations was 3,800 of which, only 2,451 were effected. At the end of the year 1969, there were about 140 thousand persons on the live register of 11 employment exchanges. Of these registered persons, 57% were without any professional or vocational

^{6/} It is the rate of actually working population in the age-group 15-59, i.e. economically active population.

Table - 8

Distribution of 1000 persons of each sex in the Union Territory of Delhi and its Census tracts for Broad Industrial classification

State/Tracts	Total/Males/ Females	Workers			Non-workers
		Primary- 1/ Sector	Secondary- 2/ Sector	Tertiary- 3/ Sector	
Delhi (Total)	T 1,000 M 1,000 F 1,000	25 {67,850} 30 {44,186} 20 {23,664}	86 {2,28,320} 144 {2,13,900} 12 {14,420}	210 {5,68,281} 349 {5,20,196} 33 {38,085}	679 {18,04,161} 477 {7,11,096} 935 {10,93,065}
Delhi (Rural)	T 1,000 M 1,000 F 1,000	193 {57,792} 222 {36,002} 159 {21,790}	80 {23,913} 112 {18,220} 41 {5,693}	87 {25,931} 144 {23,253} 20 {2,678}	640 {1,91,568} 522 {84,517} 780 {1,07,051}
Delhi (Urban)	T 1,000 M 1,000 F 1,000	4 {10,058} 6 {8,184} 2 {1,874}	87 {2,04,407} 148 {1,95,680} 9 {8,727}	225 {5,32,350} 374 {4,96,943} 34 {35,407}	684 {16,12,593} 472 {6,26,579} 955 {9,86,014}
DMC (Urban)	T 1,000 M 1,000 F 1,000	5 {9,533} 6 {7,683} 2 {1,850}	94 {1,93,671} 161 {1,85,648} 9 {8,023}	210 {4,33,603} 353 {4,06,422} 30 {27,181}	691 {14,24,951} 480 {5,53,220} 959 {3,71,731}
New Delhi	T 1,000 M 1,000 F 1,000	1 {304} 2 {286} - {18}	37 {9,824} 61 {9,209} 6 {615}	322 {84,148} 505 {76,572} 69 {7,576}	640 {1,67,269} 432 {65,341} 925 {1,01,928}
Delhi Cantt.	T 1,000 M 1,000 F 1,000	6 {221} 9 {215} - {6}	25 {912} 36 {823} 7 {89}	405 {14,599} 606 {13,949} 50 {650}	964 {20,373} 349 {8,018} 943 {12,355}

1/ This includes, Cultivators(I), Agricultural Labourers (II), and Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting excluding mining and quarrying (III)

2/ This includes mining and quarrying (III) plus household industries, manufacturing and construction (i.e. IV, V and VI)

3/ This includes trade and commerce (VII) transport, storage and communication (VIII) and other services (IX)

4/ Figures within parenthesis indicates the actual population.

training or without any previous work experience. There were about 13% technical and professional workers, 11% clerical and others constituted about 8%. This statistical analysis shows that the majority of registered persons seeking jobs were those who were lacking any qualification and work experience.

3.03 Income - The per capita income of Delhi at current prices for 1971 was Rs.1428/- as against 761 during 1960-61.^{7/} As regards the distribution of households family income, 43.5% households had their income less than Rs.100/- per month. About 38.6% of the households were in the income bracket of Rs.100/- to Rs.250/- p.m. Only 5.4% of the households had their income more than Rs.500/- and above per month. Even though the average household income was Rs.188/- p.m. about 82% of the households had earnings of less than Rs.250/- p.m. The percentage distribution of household income as revealed by the Greater Delhi Survey is given in Table-9.

Table - 9

Percentage Distribution of Household
Income in Urban Delhi

Income Group in Rs.	Urban Delhi	DMC	NDMC	Shahdara
Less than 100/-	43.5	41.7	39.8	63.4
100/- to 250/-	38.6	40.6	33.3	30.2
250/- to 500/-	12.6	12.9	16.3	4.7
500/- to 1,000/-	3.8	3.8	6.1	1.7
1,000/- and above	1.6	1.0	4.5	-

SOURCE: V.K.R.V. Rao and P.B.Desai, Greater Delhi: A Study in Urbanisation - 1940-57, Asia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1965

^{7/} Delhi Administration, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, 1972.

It is interesting to note that the largest percentage of low income households (with less than Rs. 100/- p.m.) was in Shahdara Zone and about 93.6% of the households in this zone had their monthly income which did not exceed Rs. 250/- p.m.

3.04 . Family Budget - The Greater Delhi survey also revealed that the monthly expenditure per household was Rs. 155/- for the sample as a whole. Amongst the broad heads of expenditure, food accounted for 53%, clothing 10%, fuel 6% and other items 31% of the total. The NSS Report^{8/} on the consumer expenditure in Delhi states that about 42% of the sample population spent less than a rupee per day and 20% belonged to the monthly per capita expenditure class of Rs. 28/- to Rs. 34/-. On the other hand, 12% of the population had a per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 75/- and above.

^{8/} National Sample Survey: Report on Consumer Expenditure, 18th Round, February 1963-January, 1964

Chapter - IV

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURE

4.01 Land-use - During 1958-59 when the surveys for the preparation of Master Plan for Delhi were going on, the urbanised area for Urban Delhi was 42,700 acres. This included 10,700 acres occupied by Defence Department in Delhi Cantt. The existing (at the time of preparation of Master Plan) and proposed land-use pattern of the metropolitan Delhi is indicated (vide Table-10).

Table - 10

Existing and Proposed Land Use Pattern

Heads	Existing (1958-59)		Proposed (1981)	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
1. Residential	10,954	27.7	47,860	42.9
2. Commercial	969	2.5	2,563	2.3
3. Industrial	637	1.6	6,016	5.4
4. Recreational	2,109	5.3	26,152	23.7
5. Reserve uses	1,660	4.2	-	-
6. Public and semi-public uses	7,877	20.0	8,857	8.0
7. Railway	1,111	2.8	2,518	2.3
8. Agricultural and vacant land	6,412	16.3	294	0.3
9. Defence Installations	412	1.0	8,163	7.4
10. Streets and Nallas etc.	7,329	18.6	(Government) 1/ 2,604 (Transportation) 2/	2.4
11. Road Expansion ^{3/}	-	-	5,960	5.3
	39,471	100.0	1,10,487	100.0

SOURCE: EDA, Master Plan for Delhi, op.cit. pp. 110-14

- 1/ This includes Presidential Estate, Central Government Offices, Offices of Delhi Administration and Local Bodies and Land-use undetermined.
- 2/ This includes transportation facilities in respect of Airport, Bus Terminal, Truck Terminal, parking etc.
- 3/ This includes provisions of road expansion and Nallas etc.

4.02 Housing - To reduce the backlog of housing, the Master Plan for Delhi envisaged a quantitative programme of the construction of 750 thousand dwelling units during a period of 20 years, i.e. during 1961-81. It was suggested to construct 25,000 dwelling units in 1960-61 to be gradually increased to 50,000 units per annum in 1981. The housing programme embodied construction in the 3 major groups: (i) housing for public by government, public agencies or by local bodies, (ii) housing for rehousing and rehabilitation of squatter and slum dwellers including housing transit camps, and (iii) housing by private sector and cooperative societies.

4.03 But the tremendous growth of Delhi's population has further aggravated the problem of housing shortage. Moreover, the rate of construction has been lagging far behind the schedule and thus adding the quantum of deficit to the already existing backlog. As against the Third Plan target of 33,843 dwelling units of all categories, only 15,622 units were constructed by the end of 1968-69. In 1970, 52,800 plots of 25 square yards had been provided to rehabilitate the jhuggi-dwellers under (ii) scheme. These plot locations have communal water taps and latrines, and also space for recreation and community facilities. A recent estimate shows the housing shortage of the order of 340 thousand in 1968 as against 130 thousand in 1961. With such a magnitude of the housing problem, living conditions became awfully bad. A retrospection into the living conditions, as they prevailed a decade ago

revealed by the 1961 Census show that about 63% population lived in one-room, very often, without civic amenities like water, electricity connections, separate kitchen, bathroom, etc. About 6,296 persons were enumerated as houseless. The Table-11 reveals the distribution of one thousand census households and population living in one or more rooms or even without regular rooms.

Table - 11

Rooms	Household	Population	Number per Room
1. No regular room	7	6	-
2. One-room	630	532	4
3. Two rooms	235	272	3
4. Three-rooms	69	93	2
5. Four-rooms	33	50	2
6. Five-rooms and more	26	47	2

SOURCE: Final Population Totals, Paper No.1, 1962
Census of India, 1961

4.04 As a consequence of acute housing shortage, and the low rent paying capacity of the urban dwellers, a large number of slums and squatters have grown up in different parts of urban Delhi. A special survey of Jhuggi-Jhopri population squatting on government and public land carried out by the 1961 Census enumerated as many as 1,42,978 squatter households. Although the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has successfully under-

taken the work of slum clearance and many jhuggi-jhompri basties have been shifted to outlying areas, unauthorised squatting has not, however, ceased or abated. And, even after the demolition of a large number of squatter settlements over 150 such basties are believed to be still existing in Delhi. Knowledgeable officials place the figure of present squatter population between 5 to 7.5 lakhs.^{9/}

4.05 Water Supply - Water is an important resource for the existence of mankind. Any urban settlement pattern needs water mostly for domestic and industrial consumption and, to some extent, for proper drainage and sanitation, gardening, etc. The existing supply of protected water in DMC area is of the order of 152 mgd. with a per capita daily supply of 44.7 gallons. The per capita norm has been fixed at 50 gallons a day for domestic consumption^{10/} by Naskar Committee set up by the Ministry of Health in 1965. As against the Master Plan proposal of 55 gallons per capita a day, there is still shortage of about 10 gallons per capita a day.

9/ The Squatters of Delhi: An Interim Report of some broad findings of a sample survey, Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, August, 1968, Cf. A mimeographed paper "Slum Clearance and Urban Development in India". TCFO, July, 1969

10/ Government of India, Naskar Committee Report on "The Causes of Contamination of Delhi's Water Supply in September, 1964 and to suggest remedial measures, and also to recommend measures considered necessary to ensure continuous supply of pure drinking water in Delhi, April 14, 1966.

4.06 Sewerage Disposal - Although there has been substantial increase in the capacity of filtered water supply during the last ten years or so, there has been very little augmentation of the capacity of the sewage treatment plant and trunk sewers. Only 70% of the total population in the DMC area is covered under the sewerage system. About 200 unauthorised regularised colonies are still without proper sewerage system. The position of Shahdara Zone is particularly poor in this respect. The work in Shahdara, however, has already been taken in hand and drainage system in some areas is being improved. The requirement for 1971 at an estimated population 400 thousand was worked out at 200 mgd. and 315 mgd. for 1981 at an estimated population 630 thousand. The existing capacity of 98 mgd., and the expected capacity of 82 mgd. totalling to 180 mgd. in addition to the proposed capacity of Ruthala and Shahdara by 60 mgd. and 50 mgd. respectively would amount to 290 mgd. which shall again fall short by 25 mgd. To meet this basic requirement the sewerage treatment capacity has to be increased to 206 mgd. by 1974.

4.07 Electricity and Power Supply - The existing capacity of power supply is 241 MW. In addition, 80 MW is being regionally imported from Bhakra-Nangal system. Thus the total available capacity is 321 MW. Since 1951-52, the increase in installed effective capacity has been of the order of 917%. There appears to be no shortage of power, at the present.

4.08 Transportation Facilities - The rapid growth of population and a large number of daily commuters to Delhi have not only overloaded the existing transport facilities but also made them inadequate to meet the demand. Bus services of DTC are the main source of public transportation. The coming up of new colonies as a result of urban sprawl and outlying colonies established under the slum clearance scheme have added to the already heavy responsibility of the D.T.C. In addition to this source of public transportation, there were 88,812 scooters and motorcycles, 9,977 autorickshaws, 3,754 taxis, in addition to 2,965 buses plying on the roads during 1970. Besides, there were 54,502 cars and 12,493 trucks. A large proportion of population uses bi-cycles as the means of transportation.

Chapter - V

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

5.01 The process of education must be directed towards the proper mental, physical and intellectual development of the child. One of the functions of education is to prepare the child for a productive life with all skills. This is the demand of modern economic system. From this wider perspective the educational process denotes the transmission of cultural heritage from one generation to another. However, for the purpose of assessing the status of educational services, we have given a narrower but a specific connotation to the term 'education', referring only to formal schooling. With a view to describe the existing educational services, their break-up has been done on the basis of different levels of education for children, viz., Pre-primary, Primary, Middle and Higher Secondary levels.

Pre-primary Education

5.02 Although pre-primary education is not an obligatory function of the local bodies, it is being undertaken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Committee, and the Cantonment Board. Out of a total of 42 schools at this level, 34 are being run by the Municipal Corporation and the other 8 are aided by it. The zone-wise distribution of pre-primary schools in Delhi reveals that Shahdara and rural Delhi have only one such school, whereas the Civil Lines and West Delhi have a considerable number of such schools. The

total enrolment in these schools is 8,149 and as such there are about 200 students per pre-primary schools. Of the total number of students 47.84% are girls. There are 187 trained lady teachers who teach children at the pre-primary level. The student-teacher ratio is 1:44 and higher than the prescribed standard of 40 students per teacher.

5.03 An outlay of Rs. 14.49 lakhs has been provided in the 1971-72 plan of Delhi Administration for the expansion and improvement of pre-primary education. Instead of opening more pre-primary schools, the Corporation now proposes to have pre-primary classes attached to the already existing primary schools. However, in view of the paucity of resources it would not be possible for the Corporation to open pre-primary classes in all the primary schools during the Fourth Plan period (1969-74). It is also proposed to add pre-primary classes in only 400 schools, of which 100 would be opened during 1971-72.

5.04 Primary Education - The provision of primary education facilities in Delhi is also the responsibility of the Municipal Corporation which runs 882 schools at this level and gives aid to another 38. Only 12 primary schools are un-aided by the Corporation in addition to two Government schools. The zone-wise distribution of primary schools in Delhi shows that the Sadar-Pahar Ganj, West Delhi and Shahdara Zones have quite a lesser number of schools at this level.

According to the Delhi Administration records, the total enrolment of children between 6 to 11 years (primary-stage) in 1968-69, was 255,068 or about 98% of the total estimated population in this age-group in 1968. Of this enrolment of children at this level 96.4% were boys and 96.0% girls. According to the Second Education Survey conducted in September, 1972, by DMC, there were 28,607 children in the age-group 6-11 who did not go to schools. The average number of students per primary school works out to be 1:277. As regards the teacher-student ratio at the primary school level, it is 1:50, which is quite high as compared to the standard of 40 students per teacher.

5.05 The draft Annual Plan (1971-72) of Delhi Administration has proposed an outlay of Rs.74.19 lakhs for the improvement and expansion of primary education. In 1971-72 it is proposed to provide primary school facilities to about 16,000 additional children. In order to achieve this objective, 50 new primary schools would have to be opened and 250 additional primary sections would have to be added in the existing schools. The total number of teachers needed would be 400.

5.06 Middle Level Education - Most of the schools at this level are run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Out of a total of 472 schools at this level 413 (87.5%) are being run by the Municipal Corporation and another 46 (9.7%) are aided by it. The zone-wise distribution of these schools shows that the City Sadar-Pahar Ganj and Karol Bagh-Patel Nagar Zones have the least number of such schools. According to the records of

Delhi Administration, the total enrolment of children between 11 to 14 years (middle school level) was 2,22,833 or 84% in 1968-69 out of a total estimated population of 2,54,622 in this age-group in 1968. Of the total enrolment, 87.8% were boys and 73.4% girls. The average number of students per middle school was more than 474 and the student-teacher ratio was 1:25 which indicates that there is substantial room for more admissions.

5.07 According to the draft Annual Plan of Delhi Administration for the year 1971-72, it is proposed to increase the overall coverage of children in the age-group 11-14, from 84.2% at present to 84.4% in 1971-72. The percentage for boys will be increased from 87.8% to 88% and that of girls from 73.4% to 73.7%. The additional enrolment in the age-group 11-14 will be of the order of 11,000 children.

5.08 During 1968-69, the DMC was running 87% of the primary middle schools functioning in Delhi. In 1969-70, the Corporation transferred its middle and higher secondary schools to Delhi Administration. The transfer was finally effected on July 1, 1971. At present, DMC is running 33 nursery schools, 113 nursery sections attached to primary schools and 1,230 primary schools.

5.09 Higher Education - In 1968-69 there were 467 higher secondary schools having an enrolment of 3,20,985 pupils in the age-group 14-17. The average number of students per unit of schools was 1:687. The additional enrolment under the expansion programme is expected to be of the order of 8,000 children and raising the existing coverage from 61.9% to 62.3% for boys

and 49.3% to 49.8% for girls. In addition to the 2 Universities, there are 73 colleges functioning in Delhi. The Table given below shows the type, their number and enrolment during 1970.

Table - 7

<u>Type of Institutions</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>
General Education Colleges	39	40,341
Professional and Technical	13	6,583
Under graduates/Pre-professional standard	15	9,134
Others	6	
	<u>73</u>	<u>56,058</u>

It is reported that the demand for higher education has grown fast in recent years. A number of new colleges were opened to meet the increased demand even then it is understood that the present capacity is inadequate. Delhi University has a system of correspondence-course in certain subjects at the graduate level.

5.10 Adult Education - During 1969-70, there were 5 Higher Secondary evening schools for those who are working during the day. Besides, there were 1,774 students benefitting from the correspondence courses schemes started for those who had left studies after 8th or after 10th class due to some reason or the other.

5.11 Drop-outs - The data on stagnation and wastage are not available on official records but a rough idea could be had indirectly through enrolment. In the year 1960-61, the enrolment at the primary level was 93% and at the middle level 62%. But the percentages of enrolment at the middle and higher secondary level during 1965-66 was only 79% and 44%, respectively. It is thus evident that the drop-out problem is particularly significant from middle school level and above.

5.12 School Buildings - Though the enrolment in schools is fast rising, the provision of school environment particularly the school buildings appear to be lagging far behind. During 1971-72, there were in all 660 primary/middle/higher secondary schools and 33 pre-primary schools in Delhi which did not have their own buildings. These schools are being run either in rented buildings or in buildings of other schools as second shift arrangement or in tents. In all 320 primary/middle schools run by Municipal Corporation had tented accommodation. Similarly, there were, 1,600 sections in the various schools of the Delhi Administration being held in tents. Comparatively the government schools seemed to be better placed in the matter of building facilities.

During 1968-70 the Corporation has constructed accommodation for 800 classes which had been functioning in tents and added 400 more class-rooms during 1971. So far the building construction of 39 Higher secondary schools have already been completed and the extension of 19 existing higher

secondary schools was taken in hand during 1970-71. In addition to these, it was also proposed to construct 32 more new buildings during 1971-72 and add 350 additional sections in the existing schools. An outlay of Rs. 9.07 million was provided in 1971-72 to meet out the above expansion programme.

5.13 Provision of free-text books to needy children - Under this scheme, book banks have been established in the higher secondary schools. Text-books are supplied on loan to the children whose parents cannot afford to them with such books. In 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 2.80/^{laks} was spent on this scheme. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per year is being provided towards this scheme during the present plan.

5.14 Study Centres for Students - The Delhi Administration is now running study centres for the benefit of those students who do not have adequate facilities for studying at their houses. In all the study centres, guides were posted to assist students, who came to these centres in the evening after their regular school hours. At present there are 30 such centres functioning in different parts of Delhi and it is proposed to establish 10 more centres during 1971-72.

The other students welfare programmes being organised in Delhi include free transportation to the schools mainly introduced for the benefit of the pupils coming from rural areas, provision of educational and vocational guidance in schools; school for gifted children; vocational scholarship scheme, provision of educational televisions etc.

5.15 Programmes to reduce wastage and stagnation

1) Remedial Teaching - During summer vacations, assistance is provided to those students of classes VIII and IX who are placed under compartment to get through the compartmental examination. Remedial classes are organised for weak students throughout the year on Sundays and holidays. During 1970-71 there were 57 summer centres and 71 remedial teaching centres.

2) Expansion Programme - In addition to the expansion programme of the coverage of children and youth in various age-groups (referred to above), it is proposed -

- i) to develop playgrounds in 13 schools during 1971-72 - since during 1969-70 and 1970-71 playgrounds in 78 schools have already been developed. There is also a programme to construct 10 covered gymnasia and two stadia for open air games. Sport complexes in different zones will be developed which will be utilised by schools having no play-grounds of their own.
- ii) During 1971-72, 400 class-rooms will be constructed in the primary schools, 32 new buildings will be constructed for the higher secondary schools. Construction of accommodation for 800 primary classes and 39 higher secondary schools had already been completed during the first two years of the Fourth Plan period.
- iii) It is proposed to add 10 study centres during 1971-72 to the existing number of thirty.
- iv) The existing schemes for promotion of science education and student's welfare will be strengthened and expanded. Under this programme the Corporation has been providing science kits to the schools under its auspices. During 1969-70 800 out of 1,344 primary and middle schools were provided science kits.

Chapter - VI

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND GUIDANCE

6.01 As tomorrow's human resources, it is necessary for children and youth to be prepared simultaneously for their social, economic and political roles as adults. The main objective of education thus becomes training and guidance oriented to equip the student and non-student youth with necessary skills so that they may adopt appropriate values and attitude to work as constructive citizens of the nation.

6.02 The problem of non-student children and youth, particularly those in the age-group 14-19, and the various social services and training programmes in operation in Urban Delhi for their benefit has a bearing on future nation's human resources. It is generally accepted that the problem in case of non-student youth and adolescents below 14 years of age, is to create favourable conditions for their return to school curricula. But, in case of non-student youth in the age-group 14-19, the emphasis is, however, usually on the vocational training and guidance and placement services to help the drop-outs and/or school leavers who may get absorbed in suitable jobs.

6.03 The total population in the age-group 14-19, in the Union Territory of Delhi is estimated at 555 thousand and for Urban Delhi at 500 thousand in 1971. It is difficult to estimate the probable number of non-student youth in this age-

group. But in view of the fact that the percentage enrolment at the higher secondary school level was about 50% during 1968-69^{11/} it may be assumed that the number of non-student youth in this age-group would be around 250 thousand. The non-student girls youth would be much higher in number than the boys since the percentage enrolment of girls at the secondary school level was only 41%. On the basis of data given above, it can be deduced that a sizeable number of children who in the normal course were expected to have been attending schools, are either out of educational stream to earn their livelihood or just unemployed or under-employed. A reference of the status of employment may be had from chapter III. A number of factors like, the inability of the student to pass examination, lack of economic support from the family, unhealthy environment, etc. are some of the factors responsible for the discontinuity of their education.

Existing Facilities

6.04 Vocational Training - There are at present seven vocational training institutions, six for the boys and one for the girls, run under the auspices of the Delhi Administration. The total capacity (measured in terms of seats available) in these seven institutions is 5,596. Of this, 4,436 seats are in the engineering trades, 1,160 in non-engineering trades. The range of engineering trades includes metal cutting, turning, fitting, metal working, electrical, building construction, etc. The non-engineering trades are

^{11/} Delhi Administration, Draft on Fourth Five Year Plan, pp. 298-99

generally those which are suitable for women and their employment in cottage and small-scale industries. A wide range of such trades and their syllabi is periodically revised under the advice given by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades and the various Committees constituted under its (NCTVT) auspices to suit to the changing demand for skilled workers and manpower needs of the economy especially of the local industrial establishments.

6.05 Turnover - In these institutions, the number of trainees on rolls as of March 31, 1968 was 4,137 as against the full capacity of 5,597. In engineering trades, there were 3,119 boy trainees as compared to 1,018 in non-engineering trades comprising of 707 boy trainees and 311 girl trainees. Such cases were also observed where a trainee after completing the training in one particular trade had joined another trade and hence it has been found difficult to assess the actual number of beneficiaries from one particular trade. This is one of the reasons for the number of beneficiaries from vocational training being much lower than the number of trainees on the rolls. Failure of the trainees to secure suitable jobs in industry or elsewhere is also stated to have been the reason for the above phenomenon.

6.06 Apprentices Training - In the year 1968, there were 750 apprentices undergoing training in 126 establishments in Delhi under the Apprentices Training Act of 1961. It is proposed to increase the number of such trainees to 2,746 by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

6.07 Central Training Institute for Instructors - Delhi

is one among the seven centres where the central training institute for instructors have been located. These Institutes train instructors for the 356 I.T.Is located in various parts of the country.

6.08 Other Training Institutions - In addition to the

above there is one commercial and secretarial institute and also a pharmacy and commercial training institution. There are four polytechnics, of which, one is exclusively for girls. The Delhi Administration runs two technical higher secondary schools.

6.09 Social Education Centres of the D.M.C. - Under the

auspices of the community services department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, 7 community halls, 30 community centres (social education centres) are functioning in different parts of the city. These centres are generally equipped with facilities like reading rooms, T.V. sets, radio, etc. Some of these centres have also facilities to serve as training-cum-production centres in the trades like tailoring and embroidery for women during their leisure. The Central Social Welfare Board has also been running training classes for women in sewing, embroidery, etc.

6.10 Other Government Agencies - The National Small Industries Corporation through their service institutions and workshops, the Food and Agriculture Ministry in poultry farming, etc. the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Central Social Welfare

Board are also imparting vocational training programmes.

6.11 Pre-vocational Guidance: - (i) There is a provision of educational and vocational guidance in 80 schools. There are at present 20 counsellors, one counsellor covering 4 schools. It is proposed to increase the coverage by 20 more schools during 1971-72. In other schools, teachers have been imparted three weeks' training in vocational guidance (in collaboration with Ministry of Labour, NCERT, and CIE). An allowance of Rs.25/- per month has also been paid for carrying out the additional responsibility.

(ii) For non-student youth there is a scheme to provide pre-vocational training initiated with the assistance of UNICEF in 1965. Under this scheme, one pre-vocational training centre attached to a Higher Secondary School is functioning in Shahdara Zone. It is proposed to set up another centre during 1971-72 and raise the number of such centres to 8 by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

6.12 Social Education - At present 5 evening schools are functioning at Jor Bagh, Krishna Nagar, Karampura, Badarpur and Shakti Nagar for the benefit of those working during the day particularly the young workers but are still interested in pursuing their education. It is proposed to increase the number of such schools to seven, establishing two during the period from 1970-71 to 1971-72.

Chapter - VII

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

7.01 The development of human resources cannot be considered solely in economic terms. Investment in the development of human being is quite different from the investment in physical capital. Better health, nutrition, environmental sanitation and education and the health of mothers and children for the well-being of the family and community are interdependent.

7.02 There are many factors that affect the health of a child. To some extent his health is both a cause and consequence of the family's well-being. Heredity environment and socio-economic status of the family in which he is born, determine or influence his life expectancy, growth and development and his resistance or pre-disposition to physical and mental disorders. Besides, the adequacy of living space, dietary and hygienic standards, and the sanitary facilities provided for the community are some other important factors that also condition the health of the child. A look at the magnitude of the problem could be had from the fact that of the 8,416 live births, 112 died soon after. A sizeable proportion of children was found defective under school health examination programme. Their defect-wise classification was by mal-nutrition (14.9%), bad teeth and gums (16.2%), tonsils (27.3%), eye diseases (22.9%), skin diseases (6.4%), anaemia (3.3%) and others (8.9%).

7.03 Existing Facilities - An inventory of the existing facilities in 1970 being provided by the Government, local bodies, Delhi Administration, voluntary agencies and missionaries and some private institutions (vide Table-12) reveals the nature medical services available in Delhi.

Table - 12

Medical Institu- tions	Local Bodies	Delhi Admi- nistra- tion	Central Govern- ment ^{2/}	Regd. Ins- titu- tions	Volun- tary Insti- tutions	Total	Priva- te Nurs- ing Homes
1. Hospital	18	8	5	5	15	51	53
2. Primary Health Centre	5	-	3	-	-	8	-
3. Urban Health Centre	5	-	-	-	-	5	-
4. F&CW Centre	81	-	-	-	-	81	-
5. Sub-Centres	26	-	-	-	-	26	-
6. Dispensaries	81 ^{1/}	2	7	24	1	180	-
7. Clinics	10	-	-	-	-	18	-
8. Beds	2447	1701	2206	1654	1662	9670	478

^{1/} Includes mobile dispensaries

^{2/} This includes railway hospitals also

SOURCE: Directorate of Medical Health Services,
Delhi Administration, Delhi

7.04 Municipal Corporation - The Health Department of Municipal Corporation provides medical and health services and spends a sum of Rs. 78 million per annum. This amount is

entirely utilised on preventive and curative services made available to the public. Health promoting agencies apart from providing potable water, unadulterated milk, drainage and sewerage, have also provisions for integrating family planning with maternity and child-welfare to school programme. DMC is running 81 M&CW centres having 26 sub-centres attached to some of them. Of the total M&CA centres, 33 are full-time family welfare planning centres and only 6 have provisions for maternity beds also. The Health Ministry provides 100% grants-in-aid to the full-time family planning centres. The actual working of the family welfare planning is carried out by the centre's staff by (i) An area survey and a house to house visit with an objective to detect the eligible couples in the community within the jurisdiction of the Centre. The survey naturally includes the number of children born to married couples and the number which are alive. Particular stress is laid on the matter of spacing in the case of young married couples in the case of older age-groups, the advice is given for the permanent method of control. (ii) Intensive publicity is done to motivate community. This is carried out by arranging film-shows, mass meetings, group meetings and by establishing individual contacts, and through the help and support of local associations and institutions. The staff engaged in the work of family planning in 33 full-time family welfare planning centres as well as the staff engaged in M&CW centres take the advantage of the visit of anti-natal mothers, parents of infants and toddlers and

people calling at the centres for availing of immunization services like vaccination, injection of triple antigen, cholera, typhoid, etc.

The total number of beds is 86, in maternity homes and 279 in major hospitals. In all, there are 365 beds. The Health Ministry gives 100% grant-in-aid to whole time family planning welfare centres. There are in all 48 doctors, 105 lady health visitors, 211 dais, 5 auxiliary nurses, mid-wives (ANMS). One M&CW Centre covers about 71,000 population. The ratio of one Lady Doctor to population comes to 1: 23,270 and that of Lady Health Visitor to 1: 10,000.

7.05 Special care is provided to infants, school going children and the general public in shape of BCG vaccinations, small pox vaccinations, triple antigen, inoculations against typhoid, cholera, diphtheria, etc. For polio-vaccinations children are referred to hospitals like Kalavati Saran Hospital or the All India Institute of Medical Sciences or the Irwin Hospital (run by the Delhi Administration), etc. Immunisation programme has been started to cover the population of Delhi also. For this purpose, a regular team of 21 inoculators remain deployed on seasonal basis for carrying out inoculations against Cholera. Vaccination is covered by small pox eradication unit.

7.06 Early diagnostic and treatment facilities are provided through a network of 6 major hospitals (1,406 beds), 9 smaller hospitals (269 beds) and 35 immobile dispensaries.

Besides, there are 6 T.B. Clinics where diagnostic and treatment facilities are available. There are two V.D. Clinics run by the Corporation. In addition, there are two Leprosy clinics with one Leper's home in Shahdara. For covering remote areas, Corporation has six mobile vans. Of the Corporation's 6 major hospitals, two are exclusively meant for women and children (Victoria Zenana and Girāhari Lal Hospital). The other one is the SJTB Hospital. Separate facilities for persons suffering from an infectious disease are available in Corporation's I.D. Hospital which has a bed strength of 165 (already included in the strength of major hospitals as indicated in Table-12). For I.D. cases, Corporation has two ambulances stationed at one Central place which are used for removing I.D. cases to the I.D. Hospital free of charge.

7.07 In addition to 35 dispensaries of allopathic system of medicine, the Corporation has 28 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 7 unani dispensaries, and 1 Homeopathic dispensary. Besides, there is one Ayurvedic Hospital (Mool Chand) with facilities of indoor treatment. To cater to the medical needs of Ayurvedic dispensaries, Corporation has a separate Ayurvedic pharmacy. All these dispensaries provide OPD treatment to the population of Delhi. For providing medical facilities to the Corporation's Medical Institutions, the Corporation has also a public health laboratory under the charge of a qualified medical officer with necessary staff.

7.08 School Health-- In early 1954 school health programme was initiated as a pilot project with the help of the UNICEF for providing medical examination of 15,000 school children. At present, the programme covers 309 Municipal Corporation schools with a population of about 102 thousands as against the total enrolment of 400 thousands during 1970-71 in the four zones - City, Sadar-Fahar Ganj, Karol Bagh-Patel Nagar, West Delhi. The Corporation has also very recently during the last 3 months of the 1970-71 quarter provided 700 spectacles to the school going needy children.

7.09 In the above programme the stress is on preventive aspects of health supervision namely, early detection and correction of physical defects, early diagnosis and treatment and also the control of communicable diseases. In addition, health examination is done to make children health conscious. Broadly, the activities of the programme are directed to give a comprehensive health care to school going children. During the year, 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 450 thousand was spent by the Corporation on this programme. The activities of the programme may broadly be summarised as follows:-

- i) Periodical medical examination of each child, at least once a year.
- ii) Defects found, if any, are investigated thoroughly and follow-up treatment is provided till recovered, if possible. Otherwise, further deterioration in health is controlled. Suitable cases are referred to major hospitals with specialised facilities.

- iii) Services of Specialists' like Ophthalmologist, ENT Specialists, Dental Surgeons and Paediatricians, etc. are available in this scheme. Ten beds have been provided in Girdhari Lal Maternity Hospital for operative cases handled by the Ophthalmologist of the Scheme.
- iv) Medicines are provided to the children free of cost. Children needing dental treatment and refraction are brought to the Specialists' Clinics from the schools for which provision of transport exists. Health Education is imparted in the schools by lectures, demonstration and audio-visual aids.
- v) School health record cards for each child are maintained in the schools by the Public Health Nurses. The school Health Staff carries on the task of immunisation also to control the communicable diseases.

7.10 Control of Communicable Diseases - There are, at present, 55 Registration Centres located in urban Delhi, functioning under D.M.C. These Centres, besides carrying out the registration of births and deaths, undertake vaccination programme. The total number of vaccinations carried out during 1969-70 is as follows :-

<u>Vaccination for</u>	<u>Number</u>
Small Pox	1,50,000 - First 9,67,997 - repeated
BCG	79,935
Cholera	3,01,357
Diphtheria	1,36,971

Immunisation against DPT and polio-myelitis has been undertaken and it is aimed to achieve universal coverage for the latter. Although the latter has not been so effective for want of necessary vaccine.

Malaria Eradication Programme is in its consolidation phase in the central urban areas and in the maintenance phase in the peripheral areas of Delhi including urbanised parts of Shahdara and Western Delhi. The Corporation is also running a public health dispensary.

7.11 Expansion Programme - There is a proposal to expand the Corporation's hospitals by adding 700 more beds to their existing strength. There is also a proposal to set-up a dental unit in each of these hospitals. At present, such units exist in three hospitals only. There is also a proposal to set-up another I.D. Hospital in South-Delhi for which land has been acquired.

To provide more medical and health care to the population which is increasing at a very high rate, the Corporation proposed to add 13 more dispensaries both in the rural and urban areas with even sub-health centres. The standard for medical and health services has been fixed by the Delhi Administration in the Annual Draft Plan for 1971-72 at one dispensary for 25,000 population. To expand the M&CW Services the Corporation has already taken in hand the construction of two maternity hospitals in the urban areas of Delhi. Regarding school health programme, the Corporation proposed to expand this programme to cover all school-going children in 534 schools of all zones in Delhi.

7.12 Central Government Health Scheme - During 1966-67, the scheme covered 1,45,370 families consisting of 6,18,156 population. There were 50 allopathic and 2 ayurvedic dispensaries, and 2 mobile vans. The combined average attendance per day was 23,669 patients comprising 30% men, 30% women, and 40% children. Of the total hospitalised cases in Willingdon, Safdarganj and Lady Harding, 7,569 were maternity cases, 374 T.B., 6 cancer, 12 mental disorders, and 10138 other cases. The incidence of sickness was 3,884 per 10,000 beneficiaries. The Scheme will also now cover the employees of the Delhi Administration. The data regarding the beneficiaries of Railway Hospitals, voluntary institutions and private nursing homes are not available and hence their programmes. Of course, these medical institutions are catering to the needs of a sizeable number of population.

7.13 Food and Nutrition - Alongwith the unsatisfactory situation regarding hygiene, environmental sanitation and control of communicable diseases, mal-nutrition and under-nourishment rank as the major secondary causes of the high morbidity which still prevail among the children and youth. Inadequate nutrition is also a wide-spread problem among mothers and children may, therefore, begin to suffer its effects even in pre-natal age, as well as during lactation. About 8.16% have been found suffering from mal-nutrition under school health programme.

7.14 There has been no survey to assess the nutrition status of the urban population of Delhi. An examination of students under the school health programme, however, has shown that mal-nutrition is one of the most frequent deficiencies among school children. DMC has taken up two nutrition programmes for school children.

- i) The distribution of nutritious biscuits to 7,000 pre-primary school children attending nursery schools run by the DMC. According to the official estimates of the Educational Department of DMC about 10 per cent of the total enrolment in the primary schools, i.e. about 36,000 children are also benefitted by the distribution of milk to primary school children. This scheme is functioning in those primary schools which are situated in low income group areas.
- ii) The Delhi Administration has launched creche nutrition programme for children in the age-group 0-3 years residing in slum areas. In early 1970, 5 centres covering about 1,000 children were already functioning. The target is to cover 53 more such centres during the first phase of this programme. Under this scheme children are given milk and nutritious food as a supplement to their diets.

The Directorate of Social Welfare has also started during 1971-72 a scheme to cover children of the pre-primary school age through Balwadis. The details are not available.

Chapter - VIII

RECREATIONAL SERVICES

8.01 Importance of Recreation - Broadly speaking, recreation provides the basic needs of living and the principal opportunities for the satisfaction of social, psychological, physiological and educational attainment and of living. Organised recreational facilities which are necessary for the mental and physical growth of children and youth in a society are available in various forms in Delhi. Social and cultural activities are organised for children and youth by the public, private and voluntary agencies as well. While some of these agencies serve only their members, others serve the entire community. Some organise only one form of recreation, the others provide a wider range of activities.

8.02 Since Delhi has a population consisting of those who are engaged predominantly in service and industry, commerce, trade, etc. both in private and public sectors, they have different levels of incomes reflected in their levels of living in different localities. The recreation of children and youth is primarily affected by factors like (i) the availability of recreational facilities within the locality, (ii) the time that parents can devote for children in their leisure hours, (iii) finally, the economic capacity of parents to provide opportunities for recreation of children both inside the house as well as outside. But a large number of families

in Delhi live in congested areas like Jama Masjid, Darya-Ganj, Chandni Chowk, City Sadar, Pahar Ganj, etc., where facilities for out-door games are almost non-existent. On the other hand, there are posh colonies and government colonies in New Delhi area where planned development has provided parks and playgrounds and community halls both for recreational and socio-cultural activities. There are also hobby clubs which generally provide recreational facilities not only to children and youth but also to adults.

8.03 Recreation Facilities in Schools - The school-going children between the age-group 6-17 have better opportunities for recreation. In addition to indoor and outdoor games, the schools carry out certain creative activities depending upon the layout pattern of the school building and the staff provision for this purpose. There are many schools which have no playgrounds due to shortage of space. However, a provision for some type of music, dance, etc. exists in almost all schools.

8.04 Auxiliary Cadet Corps was started in Delhi in 1953 by the Directorate of Education, Delhi for adolescents and youth in middle and higher secondary schools. The expenditure is met by the school authorities which, in turn, depend for funds on grants-in-aid from Delhi Administration.

8.05 Recreational Facilities under DMC - Prior to the formation of Corporation in 1959 various local bodies were

providing and maintaining recreational centres, parks, and play-corners for children. But the Corporation has divided the area in seven zones and the activities regarding children corners and the related recreational facilities for children have been put under the charge of horticultural department, which is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of existing development gardens, parks, children corners, recreational places, etc. Both recreational places and the development of new gardens and parks fall within the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation.

8.06 At the end of the year 1968-69, the horticultural department has been maintaining 387 ornamental gardens comprising an area of 354-674 acres. There were 367 ordinary parks having an area of 213,089 acres, 112 children corners, and about 43,550 roadside trees. This department has also introduced a scheme for development of Japanese type gardens. The first in the series was the Roshanara Garden. Of its total land area, 29 acres has been developed into Japanese style landscape gardens. During 1968-69, the number of children corners in the city zone was (10), Sadar-Pahar Ganj (9) Karol Bagh (13), Shahdara (2), West Delhi (6), South-Delhi (20), and Civil Lines (24). Each corner is equipped with a swing outfit, a giant stride, a see-saw, a slide, a revolving platform and a merry-go-round. These can be used by the children upto the age of 12 years. For the proper up-keep and running of these corners certain activities are organised by Physical

Education Department and Delhi Council for Child Welfare. At present, there are 32 physical education centres - 25 for men and 7 for women - functioning under the auspices of DMC. These Centres have facilities for both indoor and outdoor games. The average daily attendance at these centres varies from 100 to 350.

8.07 In addition the recreational facilities provided by the DMC, there are some other agencies providing such services. The important among them are Delhi Council for Child Welfare and some voluntary agencies like Delhi State Balkan-ji-Bari and Bachon-ki-Biradari. The Delhi Council for Child Welfare has a Bal Bhavan at Kotla Road and it provides recreational facilities and training in arts and crafts like painting, clay modelling, etc. The Council has also provided children parks which cater to recreational and cultural needs of children without any distinction of caste, creed or colour. Since 1954 a mobile library has also been introduced to serve the children in parks. With the help of CARE, milk is distributed to children at play centres. Another children's organisation is Bachon-ki-Biradari which provides recreational and cultural services for children in the age-group 7-14. This institution has 13 affiliated clubs with a total membership of 750 children and organises activities like picnics, excursions, etc. and also look after the health and sanitation habits of children. An important voluntary agency looking after children's recreation in Delhi is Balkan-ji-Bari having 30 units. This agency

provides equipment for games and also organises a variety of cultural shows and programmes.

8.08 Delhi Public Library - Delhi Public Library administered by an autonomous body under the Ministry of Education has various centres located in Delhi. The system consists of a central library, four branches, eight sub-branches, community libraries, 16 deposit stations and 4 mobile library vans with 54 service points once a week. Of the total registered membership, 58,000 or about 41% are aged 15 years or below. It has also a children's section which provides reading material for children of the age-group 5-16.

8.09 Physical Education - Delhi State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association has provisions for physical, mental and spiritual development of young boys and girls by arranging various recreational activities and also by cultivating habits of observation, discipline and self-reliance.

8.10 Commercial recreation - This is a major source of recreation for a large number of people including children in Delhi. Various such agencies for this purpose are cinemas, theatres, popular sports, exhibitions, circus, dramas and dances, etc. and matches like hockey, foot-ball, tennis, cricket, etc. Most of the commercial games and sports are organised in the winter season. Besides, public exhibitions attract a large number of children and the schools take their children to these organised exhibitions and to zoo, museums, monuments, etc. which provide both the education as well as recreation.

8.11 The existing facilities of recreation in Delhi

indicate that the importance of recreation in the life of children is being increasingly realised. Although public and private agencies are making a good deal of effort for providing these services, yet there is a dearth of adequate and trained personnel and sufficient equipment for games and sports and other related physical and cultural activities for children.

Moreover, the lack of proper coordination among various agencies ^{past} in the/ had led to an uneven distribution of recreation facilities in various parts of Delhi.

Chapter - IX

SOCIAL WELFARE LEGISLATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

9.01 With the recognition of the importance of human factor in economic development, the concept of social welfare has gained significant importance. Though social welfare broadly includes a wider range of development programmes including education, health, social security, employment services/in most of the developed countries, it has the more specialised meaning of services in most of the developing countries which facilitate accommodation to social and economic change. As such, the social welfare programme may also include the prevention of crime and delinquency and social disorders. The range of social/services both institutional and non-institutional may, therefore, include (i) statutory services, (ii) preventive services, (iii) rehabilitative services, and special services for physically and socially handicapped.

9.02 Existing Facilities - The social services which were in existence before the setting up of the Directorate in March, 1959 included - (i) after care home for boys, (ii) after care home for women (iii) children's home, and (iv) Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb - since then many preventive and rehabilitative services have also been started by the Directorate of Social Welfare for a variety of vulnerable groups of women, children and handicapped. These services may be grouped under:

1. Non-institutional Services

- a) Statutory services^{12/}
- b) Non-statutory - preventive services
- c) Rehabilitative services
- d) Special services

2. Institutional Services

- a) Statutory services
- b) Rehabilitative services

3) Services for the handicapped

4) Grants-in-aid to voluntary institutions/organisations.

9.03 Institutional Services - With the implementation of Children's Act, 1960, separate types of institutions are functioning for the neglected and delinquent children, viz., (a) observation homes which serve as detention and observation centres for the children whose cases are pending in the children's Court or Child Welfare Board; (b) Children's Homes which look after the neglected children; and (c) Special schools which serve as reformation and character building centres for the

12/ The non-institutional services which are the statutory obligations covered under the various legislations in force in Delhi are (1) the Children's Act, 1960. This Legislation was enforced in Delhi from 1st January, 1962. (2) The Probation of offenders Act, 1958 was made operative from 29th December, 1960. (3) The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 has been made applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi from 1st March, 1961 (4) The suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 is in force in the Union Territory of Delhi from the year 1958, (5) The Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926. Work under this Act was transferred to the Directorate in the year 1960. (6) The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948. Work under this Act was transferred to the Directorate in the year 1960. (7) The Women's Children's Institutions (Licencing) Act, 1956 was extended to the Union Territory of Delhi from 20th November, 1960.

centres for the delinquent children. Under the Directorate of Social Welfare there are 13 institutions^{13/} working for the destitutes, neglected and exploited children and the delinquent children. Besides these, there are two counselling and guidance Bureaus one in Roop Nagar and the other in Andha Mughal. All the Social Welfare Institutions which are under the Directorate of Social Welfare provide free boarding and lodging facilities to their inmates.

9.04 There are some institutions other than those under the Directorate of Social Welfare which are looking after the needs of children in the above category. Of these, some are government run institutions, some private and some get financial help both from the government and the private resources. Among the government agencies are (i) Nari Niketan, 1958, and (ii) Nari Raksha Samiti, 1949 and the privately financed and managed institutions are (i) The Institute of the Franciscan Clare Sisters of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Paharganj, 1935 (ii) Signal Home, Green Park, 1959, and (iii) Missionaries of Charity, 1949. The Institutions which get financial assistance

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- 13/
1. Children's Home, Anand Parbat with seven annexes, 1933
 2. Children's Home, Shahdara, 1960
 3. Children's Home, for girls, Model Town, 1960
 4. Children's Home, Narela
 5. Observation-cum-Children's Home for Girls, Model Town, 1960
 6. Observation Home for Boys, Ferozeshah Kotla, 1959
 7. Probation Hostel for Boys, Anand Parbat, 1961
 8. Sanskar Ashram, 1961
 9. Special School for Boys, 1960
 10. After Care Home for Boys, 1958
 11. Home for able and disabled beggars, Anand Parbat, 1961
 12. Poor House, Kingsway Camp, 1959
 13. Probation Department, Asaf Ali Road, 1943

from the government as well as from private sources are (i) Bachon -ka-Ghar, Darya Ganj, 1891, (ii) Arya Orphanage, 1918, (iii) Bal Sahyog, 1954, (iv) Bhartiya Bal Sadar Society, 1905, (v) Jain Society for Protection of Orphans, 1903, (vi) Sri Digambar Jain Mahila Ashram, 1949, (vii) St. Anthony's Girls Orphanage, 1935, and (viii) Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, 1928.

Thus there are about twenty-six institutions looking after the needs of the destitutes, the neglected, exploited and the delinquent children. About six of them get grants-in-aid from the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board and two more Institutions besides those which are under the Directorate of Social Welfare, get grants from the Directorate.

9.05 Institutions for physically handicapped Children -

There are training-cum-production centres for the physically handicapped run under the Directorate of Social Welfare.

a) Blind: There are about eight institutions which cater to the needs of the blind, viz.,

1. All India Blind Relief Society, 1946
2. Blind Social Welfare Society, 1950
3. Institute for the Blind, 1939
4. National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, 1960
5. Rashtriya Virjanand Andh Kanya Vidyalaya Society, 1950
6. Sant Parmanand Blind Relief Mission, 1933
7. The Blind Relief Association, 1945, and
8. Training-cum-Production Centre for the physically handicapped, 1962

Out of these eight institutions, one is run by government resources, one by private resources and the rest depend for their

finances both on the government as well as the private agencies. DSWAB gives grants to two, and the Directorate to four Institutions.

b) Deaf and Mute: There are four Institutions, one under the Directorate, one completely dependent on private resources and one partly on government and private resources which look after the needs of the deaf and mute in Delhi. These Institutions are:

1. All India Deaf and Dumb Society, 1956
2. All India Federation of the Deaf, 1958
3. Training-cum-production Centre for Physically handicapped, 1962, and
4. Government Lady Noyce School for Deaf and Dumb, 1948.

DSWAB gives grant to one of the Institutions.

c) Mentally Retarded and Emotionally Handicapped: There are seven institutions looking after the needs of the mentally retarded and emotionally handicapped, viz.,

1. Child Guidance School Society, 1953
2. Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally retarded children, 1964
3. Counselling and Guidance Bureau, 1960
4. School and Home for Mentally retarded persons, 1960
5. Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1955
6. Model School for the Mentally retarded children, 1964, and
7. Budhi Vikas

Three of the above Institutions are under the Directorate of Social Welfare and one more gets grants from the Directorate. DSWAB is giving grants to two such Institutions and one

Institution is run purely on private resources, whereas two of them depend both on government as well as private resources.

d) Orthopaedically Handicapped - There are three Institutions looking after the needs of orthopaedically handicapped children. One is under the Directorate and two get grants from the DSWAB. These Institutions are -

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1955
2. Occupational Therapy Home for Children, 1956
3. Training-cum-Production Centre for the Physically Handicapped, 1962

9.06. Socially Handicapped - Information regarding socially handicapped persons, i.e. those who come in conflict with law and order is available, but the total number of persons described as destitutes, orphans, neglected, etc. is not available. Even the number of socially handicapped institutionalised persons is not available as most of the institutions are privately managed ones. The Report on crime in India indicates that 3,720 juvenile delinquents were apprehended and sent to courts in Delhi in 1967. Among the cases that were disposed of by the Court, 1,656 or 46.68% were sent to adult institutions and jails, 228 or 6.13% restored to parents, 6 on probation, 56 or 1.50% sent to reformatories, 7 sent to schools and other institutions in jails and the remaining 509 were otherwise disposed of. The total number of juvenile offenses which were declared as cognizable crimes was 788 in 1967.

This constituted about 3.44% of the total cognizable juvenile crimes in India; whereas the proportion of cognizable crimes committed by persons of all ages was only 4.52%.

9.07 Physically Handicapped - Likewise, there is no census record on the number of physically handicapped persons. However, an approximation was arrived at 0.846% of the total population in Delhi as of 1957.^{14/} Assuming that this ratio to the total population, to be true for the age-group 0-19, the number of physically and mentally handicapped children and youth in the same age-group could be estimated at 17,410 for the year 1971. Their estimated population for 1971 by the type of disability could be seen (vide Table-13).

Table - 13

Disability	Percentage of the total population	Estimated number (in 000)
1. Blind (completely)	0.163	3.46
2. One-eyed	0.189	3.89
3. Lame	0.107	2.20
4. Tripled and hunch back	0.082	1.69
5. Deaf & Hard of hearing	0.093	1.91
6. Dumb	0.052	1.07
7. Mental Disability	0.090	1.85
8. Others disables	0.065	1.34
	<u>0.846</u>	<u>17.41</u>

^{14/} Rao and Desai, Op.cit.; also see NSS Report No. 117 Table with notes on the Enquiry on Physically Handicapped Persons, 16th Round, July 1960 August, 1961, Delhi, 1967

9.08 Enforcement of Services - The enforcement of services for socially and physically handicapped was instituted through 5 children homes under the children's Act 1960. The number of beneficiaries during 1969-70 was 2,255 and those who took advantages daily were 1,036. The functioning of 4 beggars homes under the Bombay Prevention of Beggary Act, 1959 introduced in March, 1961 had on an average daily attendance of about 1,500 beggars during the same period. The two institutions for women under the Licencing Act, 1956 namely, (i) Nari Niketan and (ii) Rashtriya Virjanand Andh Kanya Vidyalaya had a strength of 143 and 112 inmates respectively, during April 1959 to September 1963. Of these 75 inmates had completed advanced training in music, 15 in Amber Charkha, 35 in cane work, 28 in knitting and 15 in weaving. Of the total only 58 girls have been discharged. Aided by the Directorate of Social Welfare, there are three other Institutions, namely, (i) Institution for Blind, Panchkuin Road, (ii) Blind Welfare Society, Panchkuin Road, and (iii) Industrial School for Blind, Badarpur. But the number of beneficiaries or their inmates is not available. However, the number of beneficiaries of orphans and destitutes under various institutions providing rehabilitation services during 1969-70 was (i) Jain Balashram (70 boys), (ii) Arya Orphanage (400 children), (iii) Bachon-ka-Ghar (80 children), (iv) Bhartiya Orphanage (100 girls), (v) Jain Mahila Ashram (40 girls), (vi) Vanita Vishram Orphanage (100 girls), (vii) St. Anthony Orphanage (100 girls). In addition, there were

other Institutions, viz., (i) Signal Homes, Green Park, and (ii) Shishu Niketan as foster homes but their number of inmates is not available. For the prevention of delinquency, 8 contact clubs are also functioning under Bal Sahyog in Delhi. Besides, there are two institutions for orthopaedically handicapped children, namely, (i) Occupational Therapy Institute, Rouse Avenue, and (ii) Occupational Therapy Home, (for children) Karol Bagh. The number of beneficiaries of these institutions is not available.

9.09 Welfare Services for Normal Children - This field is looked after largely by the voluntary agencies with private resources or with grants-in-aid from government Directorate of Social Welfare and the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board or Local Bodies. Some of the services are provided directly by the Directorate of Social Welfare, e.g., Guidance and Counselling Bureau, Day Care Centres, and Sanskar Ashram. Voluntary agencies also look after the needs and problems and their activities include counselling, medical care, vocational training, day care, nursery schools, libraries, etc.

9.10 Besides the specialised Institutions which look after the needs of the children of particular section of the society there are quite a few Institutions which look after the needs of children in general, namely -

1. Delhi Council for Child Welfare, 1948
2. Indian Council for Child Welfare, 1952
3. Integrated Services for Child Welfare, 1962
4. Kasturba Balika Ashram, 1944
5. Kumkum Community Welfare Centre Society, 1952

6. All India Youth Conferences, 1947
7. Delhi State Bharat Scouts and Guides, 1950
8. Bharat Sevak Samaj, 1952
9. Delhi Council for Social Welfare, 1956
10. Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, 1946
11. Servants of the People Society, 1921
12. Delhi Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, 1950
13. Gandhi Smarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti, 1950
14. Harijan Udyogshala, 1936, and
15. Home for the healthy children of Leprosy Patients.

Of these Institutions, some look after the minority group such as Harijans and some are specially for children or sick patients such as lepers. DSWAB gives grants to six such Institutions and the Directorate to one; these are run completely on private resources, five completely on government resources, one is under the Directorate and all the rest are run by government as well as private resources. The total number of inmates in various social welfare institutions run by Delhi Administration could be seen vide Table 14. A general list of government and voluntary institutions functioning in Delhi could be seen vide Appendices I and II.

9.11 Of late, the social welfare institutions of all categories run by the Directorate of Social Welfare, have increased from 25 in 1966-67 to 42 in 1969-70. During the corresponding period, the total amount of grants-in-aid to voluntary institutions have also increased from Rs. 514 thousand to Rs. 700 thousand and help to the needy and handicapped persons have increased from 12 thousand persons to 135 thousand.

The expenditure on social welfare increased from Rs. 3,500 thousand in 1967-68 to 1.15 million in 1971-72 (estimated).

9.12 Community Services - In order to tackle various community problems, in December 1968 Corporation resolved to amalgamate various services like audio-visual, complete social education and urban community development into one unified department named as "Community Services Department". Broadly, this department aims to bring forth the various activities of common interest of the community relating to health and sanitation, physical improvement of area, economic, social, cultural and recreational. There are at present 37 social educational centres in different parts of the city and the Vikas Mandals (Citizens' Development Council) and Vikas Parishads (Neighbourhood Councils) numbering 62 are the nuclei where the members of the community actively participate and initiate programmes about the broad fields specified as above. Each Vikas Mandal is a compact geographic unit of about 1,200 families in which the elected representatives are from Vikas Sabhas. Each Vikas Sabha consists of 75 families and members of which are taken after every 25 families consisting of one male and one female. In Geeta Colony at present, there are 3 such Vikas Mandals working but the actual provision is for 5. Urban community services department of Delhi Administration provides 50% or more grants depending upon the merit of the project to initiate the local response for the various welfare activities in the community.

Table - 14

List of Social Welfare Institutions of
the Delhi Administration

Institution	Average Number of Inmates
1. Seva Kutir, Kingsway Camp	877
2. Seva Kendra, Narela	258 (and 70 leprosy patients)
3. Mahila Sadar, Mahrauli	92
4. Abhay Mahila Ashram, Kirti Nagar	72 (women) 30 (children)
5. Vikas Vihar, South Patel Nagar	59
6. Special School for Boys, Seva Kutir	7
7. Children's Home, Anand Parbat	548
8. Children's Home (Girls) Tihar	101
9. Budhi Vikas	102
10. Nirikshan Evam Balika Greh, Kirti Nagar	95
11. Bal Nirikshan Greh	218
12. Training-cum-Production Centre, Seva Kutir	95
13. Lady Noyce School for Deaf & Dumb	454
14. Balnirikshan Chhatravas, Anand Parbat	6
15. Bal Poshan Yojna, Roop Nagar	250
16. Counselling & Guidance Bureau, Roop Nagar	117
17. Travellers Aid Bureau	97
18. Children's Home, Old Magazine Road	185
19. Sanskar Ashram	95

SOURCE: Delhi Me Samaj Kalyan Karya - Ek Jhalak, 1969.

Part - B

SELECTION OF THE PROJECT AREA AND ITS PROFILE

Chapter - X

SELECTION OF THE PROJECT AREA AND ITS PROFILE

10.01 In order to select the Project Area in Urban Delhi, a meeting of the representatives of various departments of Delhi Municipal Corporation and those of the Indian Institute of Public Administration was convened on 24th day of November, 1970. In the meeting it was decided that the area should be fairly representative of the urban conditions in Delhi. The area for selection should

- i) as far as possible be geographically contiguous and compact and may not cut across municipal administrative divisions;
- ii) predominantly be inhabited by people of lower-middle and lower income-groups;
- iii) have in existence some social infrastructure such as schools, dispensary, a maternity and child health centre, park, community centres, etc. and/or
- iv) have potential for development and a commitment on the part of the city administration and other agencies, if any, for development of services in that area.

10.02 The following areas were identified by the Community Services Department:

1. Krishna Nagar-Geeta Colony in the Shahdara area which is a mixed area with problems of growth and development.
2. Shora Kothi-Subzi Mandi - an old congested area, and
3. Ramesh Nagar - a newly developed refugee colony of about 12,000 population.

Of these only Krishna Nagar-Geeta Colony had a sizeable population in a compact area. It has also a varied population and located in Shahdara Zone which is the most depressed area of the Corporation as may be seen from the following:

- i) It is predominantly low income group area, of which 63.4% households have income less than Rs. 100/- p.m. and there are only 32.2% households whose income is between Rs. 100/- to Rs. 250/- p.m.^{15/}
- ii) The area is reported to have recorded the highest incidence of sickness per 1,000 beneficiaries. The incidence of sickness in respect of tuberculosis was (16), diphtheria (3), diabetics (12), anitamonosis and other deficiency diseases (322), allergic diseases other than asthma (171), metabolic and blood diseases (108), eye diseases (309), bronchitis (417), and genito urinary diseases (196).^{16/}
- iii) It has the highest degree of malnutrition among children and youth. As a percentage of the total pupils examined under the school health programme it was found out that malnutrition accounted for 8.16%, skin diseases 1.60%, eye troubles 2.37%, throat troubles 3.39%, anemia 7.64%, ailment diseases 1.19%, worms 9.43%, rickets 0.86%, and blood circulatory diseases 0.24%.

10.03 The localities of Krishna Nagar and Geeta Colony have the following features:

^{15/} Rao, V.K.R.V. and Desai, P.B., op.cit.

^{16/} Office of the Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, 1970. The data relate to the Central Government Health Scheme beneficiaries during 1966-67 from the dispensary located in Shahdara Zone.

- i) It is a contiguous geographical area of 273.35 acres and has an estimated population of 75,000 as of 1970, as against 31,485 in 1961.
- ii) It has a land-use (lay-out) plan for development earmarked with notional locations of community facilities which is still in the developing stage.
- iii) It has a developed infrastructure of services in the field of maternity and child welfare and has also expansion programmes of the family and child welfare centres.
- iv) The area has some of the primary schools (both government and private) where school health and other programmes are likely to be undertaken as a part of the expansion programme.
- v) It has municipal parks and a community hall which caters to the educational, recreational, health and hygienic needs and other cultural activities of the locality.

10.04 The area studied comprises of the two adjoining localities of Krishna Nagar and Geeta Colony. Geeta Colony is inhabited predominantly by the people, who migrated from West Pakistan in 1947. The Ministry of Rehabilitation got one-room tenements constructed on 100 sq. yards plot and allotted them to the refugees on lease-hold basis in 1954. It has now 18 blocks inhabited by about 40,000 persons. It is spread over the total land area of 100 acres.

10.05 The area of Krishna Nagar was developed by a private housing company but was regularised afterwards by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. It has an area of 173.35 acres. Both the colonies are situated across Yamuna and fall beyond Gandhi Nagar, in the south of Grand Trunk Road. These areas have witnessed a steep rise in the population over 1961. Geeta Colony had a population of 19,092 which is estimated

at 40,000 in 1970.^{17/} The population density in Geeta Colony for the corresponding period has also increased from 199 to 400 persons per sq. acre. Similarly, the population of Krishna Nagar has increased from 11,583 in 1961 to 35,153 in 1970 and the corresponding density from 66 to 202 persons per sq. acre. It is further estimated that the population in these two areas would increase to 126 thousand by 1981.

10.06 Demographic Structure - As regards sex distribution as estimated in 1970, there were 22.2 thousand males as against 17.8 thousand females in Geeta Colony and the corresponding figure for Krishna Nagar was 19.9 thousand males and 15.1 thousand females. The sex-ratio for Geeta Colony and Krishna Nagar was 889 to 864 females per 1,000 males respectively. By applying the age-structure pattern of the Shahdara Zone, as of 1961, to the estimated population of both the colonies, it has been possible to arrive at the following distribution pattern of children and youth in different age-groups as indicated in Table - 15. The population in the age-group 0-19 constitutes more than 50% of the total population in both the colonies.

^{17/} Population estimates supplied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Table - 15

Age-group	Perce- tage in age- group	Population		Geeta Colony	Krishna Nagar
		1961	1970 ^{1/}	1970 ^{1/}	1970 ^{1/}
0-3	6.6	2,097	5,005	2,664	2,341
3-5	9.6	3,042	7,260	3,863	3,396
5-10	14.7	4,634	11,057	5,884	5,173
10-15	10.6	3,400	8,112	4,317	3,795
15-19	8.5	2,683	6,393	3,406	2,993
0-19	50.4	15,856	37,833	20,136	17,697
19 and above	49.6	15,629	37,322	19,864	17,458
All ages	100.0	31,485	75,155	40,000	35,155

^{1/} Estimates supplied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation

10.07 Occupational Structure - According to 1961 census, the total number of workers in Krishna Nagar and Geeta Colony was 8,447 comprising of 8,051 males and 396 females. The percentage of workers to total population was 26.8%. As regards their distribution by occupational categories, 'Services' accounted for the highest percentage (32.86%) followed by 'Commerce and Trade' (28.34%), and 'Industry' (23.4%). But in Geeta Colony according to the Community Services Department of the Municipal Corporation the persons engaged in different

occupations were: shopkeepers 18%, servicemen 17%, auto-drivers 10%, milkmen 6%, hawkers 5%, vegetable and fruit sellers 5%, indigenous vocations 15%, tonga drivers and rickshaw pullers 3%, labour engaged in different jobs 15%, and miscellaneous 6% of the total working force. The occupational structure itself is an indication that the residents of the Geeta Colony belong to low and lower middle income groups.

10.08 Occupancy Rate - According to the detailed survey undertaken as a part of 1961 Census, in Geeta Colony, 79% of the households occupied one-room each and 16.3% of the households occupied two-rooms each. The former households accounted for 80% of the population, whereas the latter only 14%. In Krishna Nagar, on the other hand, 55% of the households occupied one-room each accounting for 45 per cent of the population, while 30.6 percent of the households had two-rooms each with 23 percent of the population. About 32 per cent of the population in Krishna Nagar lived in more than two-room house units as against 6 per cent in Geeta Colony. The situation on the whole serves as a pointer towards the low income status of the population in Geeta Colony. Moreover, most of Geeta Colony is single storeyed with indifferent construction and haphazard temporary additions, cutting down the open space available with each household.

10.09 Civic Amenities - Entire Shahdara Zone in which the two colonies are located has not been covered by any underground

sewerage system. This causes acute problems during rainy season, since both the colonies fall in a low-lying area with a high water table. As a result, for about three months the activities in the schools and in the community area remain disrupted. The sources of water supply include water taps and local hand-pumps. Hand-pumps have been installed both on the road-sides as well as in the lanes. Many residents have set up their own hand-pumps who do not have water connections and a few have both. This is because the water table is very high and also because the per capita water supply is less than 20 gallons a day as against 44 7 gallons for the city as a whole. There are 1,500 water connections and 6,082 electricity connections in 2,800 houses of Krishna Nagar and 1,200 water connections and 3,303 electric connections in 3,250 houses of Geeta Colony. This shows that Krishna Nagar is economically better off as compared to Geeta Colony.

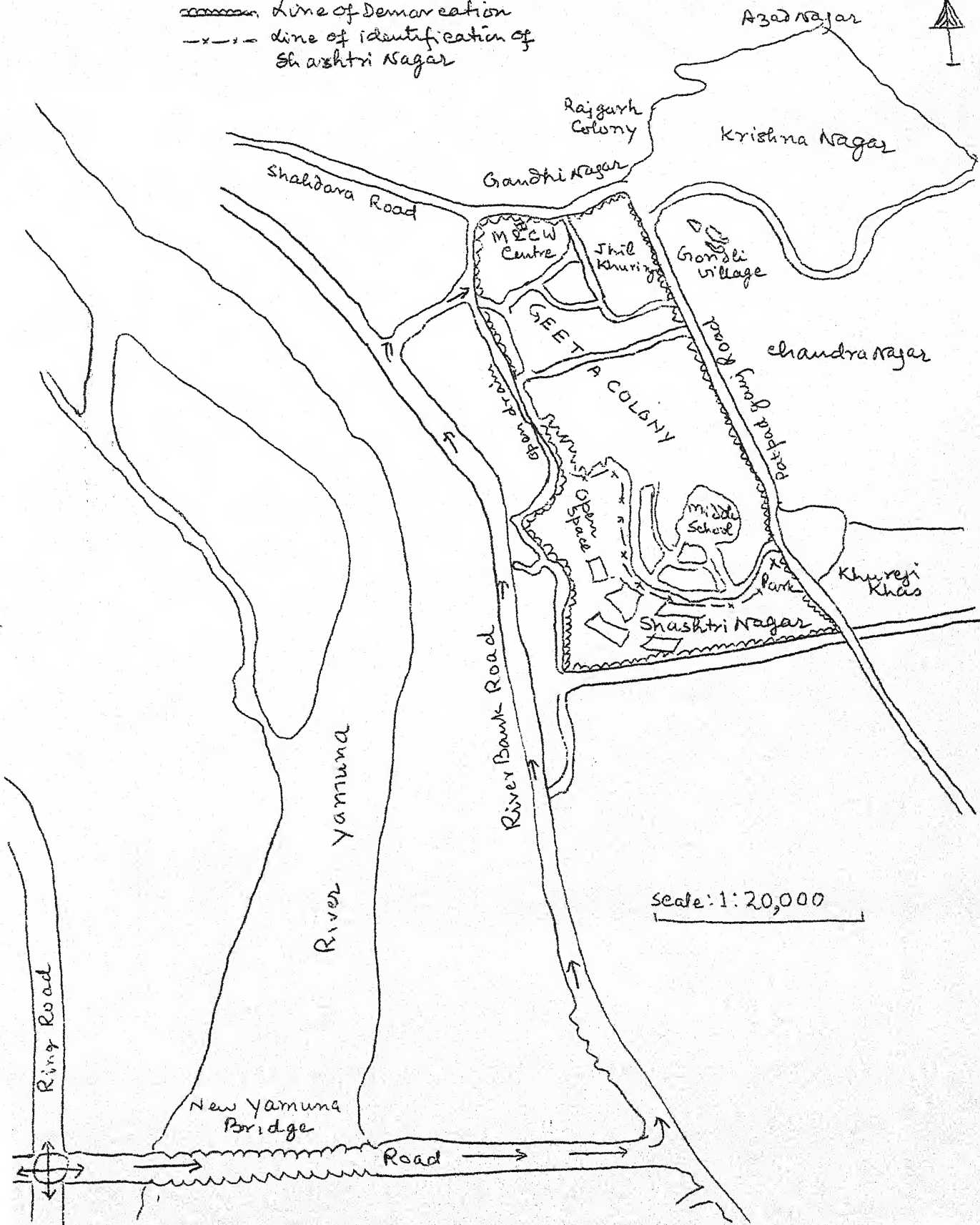
10.10 The above analysis brings into focus the different characteristics of Geeta Colony and Krishna Nagar, the latter being more commercialised and affluent. Geeta Colony with a population of over 40,000 is a colony inhabited by the low-income groups in small tenements with very much higher density. The colony is a planned one but apart from substandard housing conditions, it suffers from insanitation, stagnant drains without any sewers to drain into, meagre water supply and a number of shanty clusters. They all lack adequate educational

and health services. Conditions are more akin to the southern adjoining areas of Shastri Nagar and a few settlements across the Patparganj Road, which have a population of about 10,000 and have grown in a haphazard manner with brickpaved lanes and Kutcha drains. These areas largely depend for services available in Geeta Colony. But in a meeting held on 23rd August, 1972, it was decided to confine the project proposals to Geeta Colony alone for the time being. The enclosed map shows the selected project area for the integrated programme of services for children and youth.

The selected project area coincides with the census charge No.5 which comprises of Ward No.10 of Shahdara Zone and also covers settlements like Raghubar Pura I & II, Rajgarh, Mahila colony, Jheel Khurinja and Geeta Colony. This charge has a total population of 83,559 consisting of 45,418 males and 38,141 females giving a sex-ratio of 840 females per 1,000 males. The overall literacy rate is 59.2% comprising of about 60% males and 40% among females. Of the 13,703 occupied census houses by 16,717 households with an average family size of 5 persons per household, there is still a shortage of 3,014 dwelling units. The ratio of households to one occupied census house is 1:1.22. In addition there are 63 houseless persons. The working population constitutes 27.2% of the total population consisting of 22,037 males and 692 females.

MAP OF THE PROJECT AREA

----- Line of Demarcation
-x-x- line of identification of
Shashtri Nagar



Part - C

EXISTING SERVICES AND PROJECT PROPOSALS

Chapter - XI

EXISTING SERVICES AND PROJECT PROPOSALS

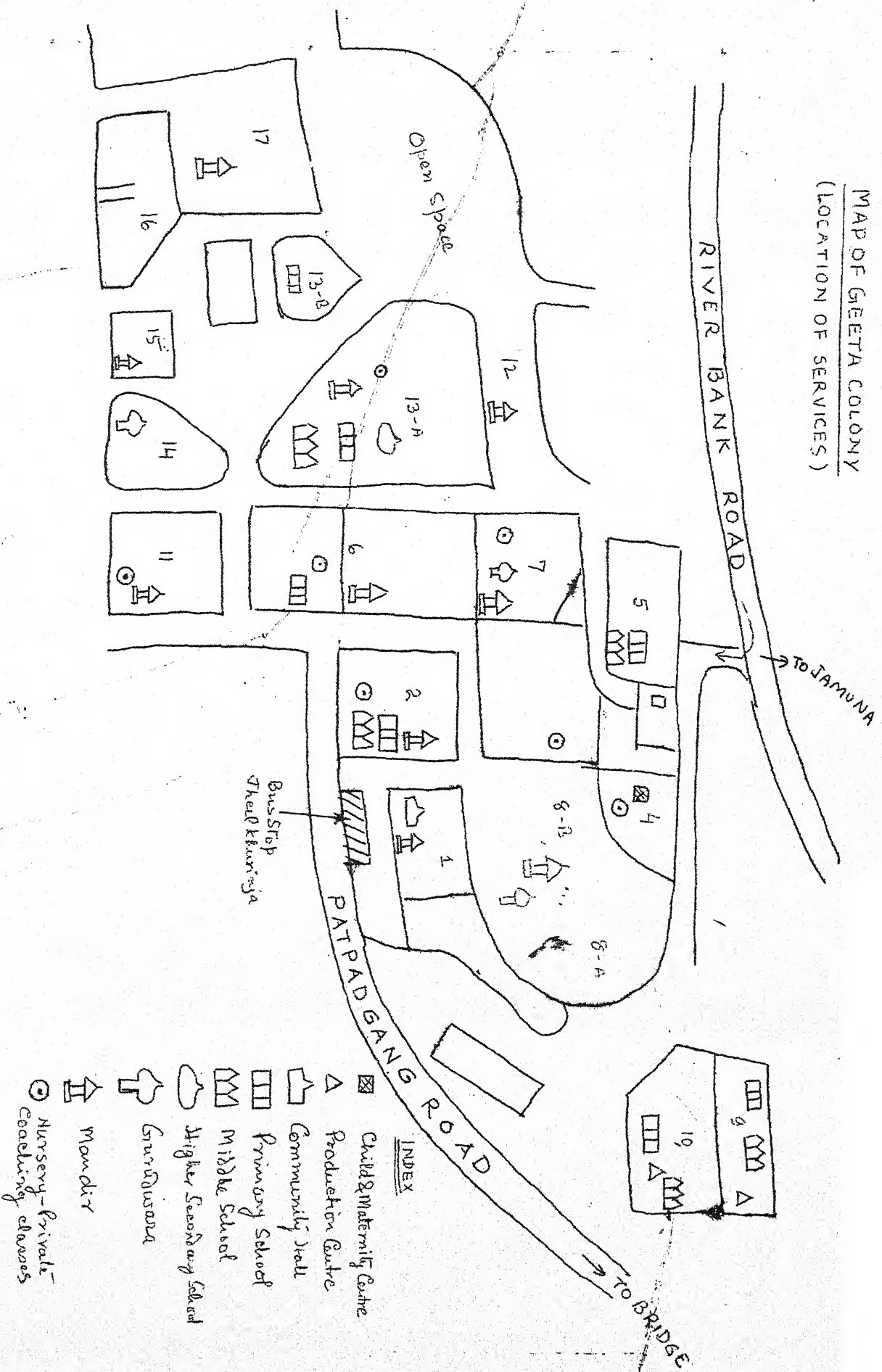
11.01 A brief description of the various social services available in Urban Delhi shows that there has been, in the past two decades and through the Five Year Plans, a marked and continuous progress in the various sectors of health, education, social welfare and civic amenities. The budget of the General Wing of the Municipal Corporation has increased from about 50 millions in 1960 to 270 millions in 1971-72 and most of it goes towards meeting the cost of maintenance and expansion of environmental sanitation, education, health and community services. There are, however, wide variations in the level of services reached in different areas of the city and this is natural in view of the rapid growth of its population and the multiplication of colonies (authorised and unauthorised) which are lacking of environmental and other services. Although the Corporation has taken substantial measures to improve conditions and has plans and financial allocations for making up the shortfalls in services, the area of Shahdara, even today, has hardly any sewerage facilities and its water supply does not anywhere exceed 20 gallons per head per day as compared to 60 gallons per capita in New Delhi and Civil Lines areas of the Corporation. The Corporations, however, has plans for extension and improvement of these services in the area and it is expected that measures for environmental sanitation will proceed side by side with the strengthening and improvement of social services.

11.02 In the more depressed colonies inhabited by the poorer sections the gaps are wider and particularly so in matters of education and health services, for the pre-school child, as will be seen from the subsequent paragraphs in respect of Geeta Colony. But even when services have been provided, each department works in isolation resulting in an uneven impact on the community, the child and the mother due to lack of integration. (The enclosed map shows the location of different services in the project area). The school health programme, for instance, does not involve the teacher or the parents at the receiving end, nor is there adequate follow-up action on the health side in the absence of any field contacts with the family. There is a community centre building opened in January 1972 without adequate community involvement. This can become a live centre for community education and social action. The services in the dispensary and the family and child health centre can be stepped up to provide an integrated pattern of comprehensive services for the family and the child with a regular system of maintenance of family records. The proposals outlined here seek to bridge some gaps and to provide a framework for comprehensive integrated services with their focus on the child, and the community in which he must grow and develop to become a good citizen.

Pre-Primary Education

11.03 Existing Situation: Pre-primary education is no doubt, not an obligatory function of the Corporation. Nevertheless

MAP OF GEETA COLONY (LOCATION OF SERVICES)



the Education Department of the Corporation has been conscious of the importance of providing nursery education for the pre-school child and some steps have been taken in this direction. In the Project Area children in the age-group 3-5 are around 4,000, as per estimates of the Corporation, and the present coverage by the Corporation's only pre-primary class in this area is 75 only. This class is attached to Block-6 of the primary school in Geeta Colony. The section is looked after by two teachers trained in nursery education assisted by an Aya. It has all the necessary equipment. The per capita recurring expenditure is estimated to be about Rs.200/- per annum plus a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.150/- per capita. A fee of Rs.2.50 per month is being charged at present from each child which largely goes to meet the cost of 4 nutritious biscuits per child per day. There is some opposition from higher authorities to the charging of such a fee.

11.04 A pre-primary Balwadi is also being run by the Vikas Mandal in Geeta Colony under the auspices of the programme of Urban Community Development. In this case the Community Services Department provides a matching grant of Rupees two hundred only for equipment and the community makes its own arrangement for a teacher, who is paid out of contributions from parents of children. It has not been possible to ensure continuity of work and regularity of payments to the teacher. The salary is also not always adequate.

11.05 There are some private nursery and montessory schools run on commercial lines particularly in the adjoining areas. Their exact status and other detailed information is not available. Some of the children belonging to relatively higher income groups go to such schools or even to public schools in the city across Yamuna. The vast majority of the children amongst the poorer sections, however, cannot avail of any such facilities. The distribution of children in the pre-primary or higher stages can be categorised as follows:-

- i) Children who live in the project area and go to schools in the project area - mostly of parents of modest means;
- ii) Children who live in the project area and go to other schools outside the community;
- iii) Children who come to schools within the project area but live outside the community of the project area, which would be relatively small;
- iv) Children from within the project area going to private schools, and
- v) Children who are not in the education stream at all.

Each aspect of the problem gets counter-balanced by the other and it may be assumed that the total number of children to be provided for is more or less in the normal proportions of the respective school going age-groups.

11.06 The proposals for the expansion of pre-primary education is to be considered in the light of the present number of children in this age-group needing the service. The need for the institutional approach is all the more significant

because a large number of children in the pre-school age belong to families of low income-groups occupying only one-roomed tenements most often without a court-yard. The pre-primary education, therefore, becomes a need-based service and should be provided with regard to the total environment of the children, economic activities of the mothers and such other considerations.

Proposal

11.07 It is therefore, proposed to expand the day nursery programme to cover initially a target of 300 children by adding 5 units of two sections each attached to the existing 5 primary schools. Each unit consisting of 60 children will have two nursery trained teachers and one Aya. The classes will have to be provided with a shed as well as equipment and apparatus pertaining to nursery education.^{17/} Since primary school children are getting 4 nutritious biscuits in a day and also covered by school health programme (though latter not yet extended to the project area), the primary schools attached with pre-primary sections will be a good adjunct for school health where good nutrition and continued observation can be provided.

11.08 A mention has been made of the Balwadis run by Vikas Mandals. It is proposed to try out some improved approaches

^{17/} Supplied on the existing pattern of Delhi Municipal Corporation.

for Balwadi education as an experimental measure. The details of the programme are given in Section 11.44. The financial implications of the programme under the auspices of the Corporation and the estimated expenditure is given below:-

(in rupees)			
Items	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total Exp.
1. Establishment			
i) Salaries of 10 teachers @ Rs.300/- p.m.	36,000	-	36,000
ii) 5 Ayas @ Rs.65/- p.m.	3,900	-	3,900
2. Adding pre-primary class rooms to the existing 5 primary schools @ Rs.6000 each section (6000x10) =	-	60,000	60,000
3. Teaching aids and equipments including furniture @ Rs.3,000/- for each section (3,000x10) = 30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total:	39,900	90,000	1,29,000

Primary Education

11.09 Existing Situation: In the project area (including Gandhi Nagar and Jheel Khurinja), there are 13 primary schools running in double shifts excepting the one in Geeta Colony. The morning shift is meant for girls and the evening for boys. Their timings are as -

	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Winter</u>
1st Shift	7.00 to 12.00 noon	7.30 - 12.30 p.m.
2nd Shift	12.30 to 5.30 p.m.	1.00 to 6.00 p.m.

The shift-wise break-up of children attending the various schools in different locations is given as under:

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of children enrolled</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>
1. <u>Gandhi Nagar</u>		
1st Shift	1564	40
2nd Shift	1598	
2. <u>Geeta Colony</u>		
Single Shift	85	3
3. <u>Geeta Colony Block-13</u>		
1st Shift	717	22
2nd Shift	715	18
4. <u>Block-6</u>		
1st Shift	569	17
2nd Shift	415	8
5. <u>Block-5</u>		
1st Shift	300	11
2nd Shift	286	7
6. <u>Block-2</u>		
1st Shift	223	9
2nd Shift	103	8
7. <u>Jheel Khurinja</u>		
1st Shift	293	11
2nd Shift	121	6

11.10 All the teachers employed in these schools are trained and the teacher-pupil ratio comes to 1:35 as against the standard of 1:40. The exact attendance rate (shift-wise) is

not available but the educational authorities place the attendance rate to the extent of 70 to 75 per cent in the project area. Stagnation and wastage rates for the project are also not available. Further, on the basis of a survey conducted by the Department of Education, Delhi Municipal Corporation (August, 1972), the total number of children in the age-group 6-11 and not covered by any educational institution was 1,062 (consisting of 639 boys and 428 girls) in the project area. Of this, 833 children were admitted in the corporations primary schools by 25th August, 1972, so that only 229 children might still remain to be covered.

Expansion Programme:

11.11 As stated above the schools are run in pre-fabricated buildings owned by DMC and in some cases by the organisations receiving grants-in-aid. Under the expansion planned programme, recently the Corporation has added three rooms in Block-6 primary school and ten rooms to the primary school of Block-13 to accommodate more children. There was a proposal for opening a primary school in Block-9 and the construction work has since started. Three teachers have also been allocated. Most of the schools have enough open space for the construction of additional rooms.^{18/}

11.12 Science Teaching: Presently, the status of science education is confined to boys only. The Corporation provides

^{18/}The information supplied by the Department of Education, Shahdara Zone, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi.

its own science kits to the 5th standard and the UNICEF kits to the 3rd and 4th standards. Maps and other teaching aids and equipments as per specifications laid down by NCERT are also used. The Science Wing of the Education Department of the D.M.C. is also equipped with projectors and films.

11.13 Furniture: Children have to sit on Tat Patti (Jute mat) on the ground. No furniture is provided except school desks to some of the schools and that too for 5th standard. This is the policy of the Education Department of the Corporation. In case furniture is to be provided, it involves a heavy cost as well as demand for space, which is problematic in the densely populated areas where neither vacant land nor the additional space is available.

11.14 Teacher incentives and Training: The pay scales of Corporation teachers have been made more attractive. An assistant teacher is on a pay scale of Rs.165-300 and initially he gets about Rs.300/- or more per month. Likewise, the Headmaster is in the pay-scale of Rs.200-450 and initially, he gets a start of Rs.450/- or more per month. Besides, the teachers' interest in their tasks is maintained through periodic meetings and refresher courses arranged by NCERT and other reward schemes. Periodic refresher courses are also arranged for teachers by the department in which Education Officer also takes part.

11.15 Amenities: The following amenities in the DMC schools

are provided to those students who fulfil certain criteria.^{19/}

- (i) Free text books (The Corporation has an annual budget of Rs.7.65 lakhs and covers about 2.29 lakh children out of 4 lakhs children in Corporation schools)
- (ii) Free uniforms are supplied during summer (It has a budgetary provision of Rs.1 lakh). But in winters there is no such provision.
- (iii) Mid-day meal (5,000 children are given toned milk in J.J.Colonies and other slum area schools).
- (iv) 25,000 primary school children of class Ist get 4 nutritive biscuits in a day. The protein content of the biscuit is 14% and there is also proposal to increase the protein content.

11.16 Attendance Officer: There is also a provision of the Attendance Officer assisted by 2 Zamadars whose duty is to look into school attendance. He is in-charge of a particular Municipal Zone. The pay scale of the Attendance Officer is that of the Head Master and of Zamadars is that of Daftary.

11.17 School Environment - Basic & Recreational Facilities:

There is enough space in some of the municipal schools for the development of playgrounds and parks. At present, they remain generally neglected since it is the technical responsibility of the horticultural department to develop such facilities. There is no garden in any of the schools nor developed grounds. There is, however, provision of drinking water and sanitary

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- 19/ a) All children of class IV employees of the Corporation
b) All children of disabled or killed jawans
c) All children who belong to scheduled caste except those who get the Corporation's merit scholarship (All S.C. students in 5th class get a scholarship)
d) All students of the first primary class (as an incentive)
e) All children whose parents have an income of Rs.300/- and below per month

facilities. But the children-tap ratio for drinking water specially during intervals becomes very high since there is only one tap, generally. School rallies, tournaments, cultural programmes, balsabhas, exhibitions, etc. are held by Physical Education Section of the Education Department of the Corporation. There is also one mobile van equipped with 16 mm. projector for the whole Corporation Area which draws on other internal and external resources for films. Outings are also arranged three times in a year. The DMC has a total budget of Rs.1,00,000 per annum to meet the transportation cost of all schools in Delhi. Children clubs, guides and scouts activities are supervised by the department of Physical Education.

11.18 School Health Programme: The school health programme covers 4 zones out of 8 zones of Delhi Municipal Corporation. It has a total budget of Rs.8 lakhs. The programme provides referral and follow up services. Project area is not covered by school health programme.

11.19 Unaided and Unrecognised: There are some private schools in the area which are neither aided nor recognised by DMC. Since primary education is the responsibility of the Corporation, a policy of getting private schools regulated or fall in line with the educational plan for the area is the policy of the Corporation. At present those schools which have applied for recognition and which have been permitted in the past, are allowed to send in their children to take up the 5th standard examination of the Municipal Corporation.

11.20 Problems: (1) The Education Department emphasised that (i) the existing syllabii are not well planned in the larger interests of national educational policy and (ii) the burden on the child is relatively high. Due consideration should be given to correct this problem. Emphasis should also be given on moral education since present curricula lacks social and cultural values. Moral education is intimately involved with the social structure and the national culture.

(2) As regards the school environment, the immediate problem is to improve the school environment by supplying necessary furniture (a subject of policy matter) adequate feeder taps in one connection on the basis of 1:50 children and also the toilet and bath facilities in the same ratio or any other suitable ratio to be fixed.

(3) The schools generally lack necessary library facilities and have undeveloped parks and play grounds which have to be developed.

(4) Primary education is a major "social demand" and is the basis of all educational improvement. It has to be given top priority down from pre-primary education which lays down a firm foundation for primary education. The gap between (i) nursery education and (ii) primary education has to be narrowed down both in terms of (a) better equipments and (b) apparatus cost in nursery education.

(5) The importance that we give to the primary education cannot be equal to other stages of school education, and hence

these should be subject to scrutiny in terms of other goals. The contribution of primary education to the achievements of the goals of middle and secondary schools should be weighed as precisely as possible.. The "costs" of primary school education may lead to considerable "benefits" in the latter stages of education. Perhaps even more important, the pattern of education at each level should reflect its relationship to other goals. Basic programming in this sector of educational stream should, therefore, include: (a) the allocation of output of primary schools among (i) formal middle and secondary-school education (ii) vocational and technical schools, (iii) on-the-job training (with instruction), and (iv) release of the labour force (without training). This allocation should be apportioned upon costs and benefits in terms of other objectives of the programme viz: nutrition, health, integration etc. and will very much depend upon the potential labour force as well as the educational and technical demand of the society as a whole.

11.21 Proposals: The Education Department of the Corporation is satisfied about practically full coverage in respect of primary education. There are no specific proposals in this field in view of the programmes already in hand. However, the need of parent and teacher orientation in order to have fuller coverage and avoid wastage, stagnation and dropouts is recognised. Some provision has therefore, to be made for parent and teachers orientation and an active parent-teacher relation to ensure

fuller utilisation of educational facilities for the proper development and growth of children. The teachers will be given special orientation courses for the purpose. Steps will also have to be taken to motivate parents by home-visiting and the teachers undertaking such tasks should be paid some honorarium of Rs.10/- p.m. to meet incidental expenses. This will need an estimated expenditure of Rs.20,000/- a year.

Middle Level Education

11.22 Existing Situation - There are 4 boys and 2 girls middle level schools located in Geeta Colony in addition to one Higher Secondary School for girls located in Block-13. The percentage coverage of population in the age-group 11-14 comes to about 60% as against the urban Delhi coverage of about 84%. The number of drop-outs in middle level classes was reported to be 160 for boys and 7 for girls during 1968-69. The student-teacher ratio is rather low in middle classes. On an average each teacher has a class of 25 students. In one of the schools in Geeta Colony, the ratio has dropped to 17 students per teacher as two schools are running within a short distance and the school with smaller number of students is situated at the end of the colony. This highlights the fact of school capacity not being utilised to the full, largely due to the high drop-out rate in the primary stage.

11.23 The problems relating to wastage and stagnation, poor environment, physical setting and accommodation are faced by nearly all the schools.

11.24 Proposals: While the attendance at this level will ultimately depend on more children completing the primary stage of education, the needs related to this field pertain to development of supportive services such as supervision after school study and improvement of the physical environment in the existing schools. As in some cases the primary schools share the grounds of the secondary schools, the provision given above will improve the surroundings. Most schools have enough space where additional rooms could be constructed and the Delhi Administration/Corporation may consider augmenting accommodation.

11.25 It is proposed that two supervised Home Study Centres be set up in Geeta Colony. This may also help promote involvement of students in community activities and bringing teachers in contact with the community. Existing schools can be used for organising these classes under the supervision of 2 part-time teachers for each centre. Each centre will have 2 part-time teachers who will look after 60 children at a time. Some provision will be necessary for books, etc. The costs are estimated to be Rs.5,000/- per centre - total Rs.10,000/-.

11.26 It is proposed that 7 social workers (6 for middle school and 1 for higher secondary school) be appointed in the scale of the headmaster to act as liaison between parent and teachers in general and students problem in particular. The estimated expenditure will be Rs.37,800/- per annum.

Education of Working Youth

11.27 Existing Situation - In the neighbouring colony of Krishna Nagar, one Government evening Boys' Higher Secondary School is being run by the Directorate of Education and there are also some coaching schools run on commercial lines. There is considerable scope for the expansion of higher educational facilities to ensure adolescents being kept in the educational stream. What is needed is special attention to the needs of the non-student youth.

11.28 Proposals: One boys middle school may be upgraded to higher secondary school in Geeta Colony. It is expected that the Directorate of Education should be able to meet this need of the area as one government boys' higher secondary evening school is already being run by the Directorate of Education in the adjoining locality of Krishna Nagar.

11.29 The overall financial requirements for education programmes in respect of the above proposals is given below:

(in rupees)			
Heads of Expenditure	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total Expenditure
1. Pre-primary education	44,900	90,000	1,34,900
2. Primary education & parent-teacher orientation	20,000	-	20,000
3. Two evening study centres @ Rs.5,000/- each	10,000	-	10,000
4. 7 social workers for 6 Middle & 1 H.S.S. @ Rs.450/- p.m.	37,800	-	37,800
	<u>1,12,700</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>2,02,700</u>

Health

11.30 Existing Situation - There is one Municipal dispensary in Geeta Colony. The Maternity & Child Welfare Centre & Family Planning Clinic are also housed in the same building. On an average about 300 patients visit the dispensary and M&CW Centre every day but the staff^{20/} is limited. The Centre is situated in Block-4 of Geeta Colony at the farther end in the north. Thus its location comes in the way of its fuller utilisation. For the benefit of Central Government Employees, there is one CGHS dispensary on Patpar Ganj Road, lying between Krishna Nagar and Geeta Colony. There are two hospitals functioning in Shahdara with facilities for ambulance, X-Ray and anti-rabic treatment. In addition, there is a T.B. Clinic and a hospital for the mentally sick persons but it is difficult to assess the extent of utilisation of these facilities by the residents of the Project Area.

11.31 Immunisation for small pox, malaria, etc. is provided by the Gandhi Nagar vaccination centre. Triple Antigen

20/ The present strength of the staff working in the Corporation M&CW Centre and the dispensary at Jhil Kuranja is as under:

(1) <u>M.C.H. Side</u>	(2) <u>Family Planning Side</u>	(3) <u>Dispensary</u>
Dais-2	Lady Doctor (CHS Gr.I) - 1	Male Dr. - 1
P.Time sweepers-1	L.E.V. against the post of (CHS Gr.I)	
	Extension Educator - 1	Pharmarist - 1
	Family Welfare Workers - 2	Dresser - 1
	LDC/Computer - 1	Dai - 1
	Aya - 1	P.T. Water
	Peon - 1	Carrier - 1
		Sweeper - 1

Immunisation facilities are available through M&CW Centre, but there is no systematic attempt to pursue the beneficiaries. For small pox there is one vaccinator for Geeta Colony. But there is no provision for immunisation against polio-myelitis, tetanus and diphtheria. Although the Corporation has a scheme, it has not been effected so far for want of necessary vaccines and their storing facilities. The health awareness in the population of the area needs an assessment and a separate sample study will be undertaken to this effect.

11.32 Proposals - In view of the above and considering the need of the area, it is proposed to set up a Health Centre comprising of a M&CW Centre with facilities for indoor beds and a dispensary to carry out the following services:

1. Institutional care for expectant mothers and other types of cases deserving hospitalisation
2. Curative out-door services to all age-groups.
3. Ante-natal care for expectant mothers
4. Post-natal care
5. Children welfare clinic specially for the age-groups 0-3 and 3-5. This will also include the nutritional part which will be provided to the deserving patients attending the clinic.

Since children represent one of the age-groups most vulnerable to disease, in planning the programmes for this group, some basic considerations should be kept in mind to ensure:

- 1) A closer cooperation and integration of curative and preventive paediatric health services for children must be achieved.

- 2) The programme must take into account the need to achieve the maximum return in health terms for the smallest outlay of money.
- 3) Established health services may have a considerable margin of capacity for additional services to pre-school children. The basic problem frequently lies in failure to keep the child under continuous medical supervision after infancy, that is, to get him to the clinic.

11.33 The special clinics for children welfare as proposed (vide programme 5 para 11.32) for the age-group 0-3 and 3-5 in the proposed health centre (MCH) will facilitate the nutritional and clinical examination of children and also serve as a forum for discussion on nutrition, posture, character training, mental and emotional development of the child, and the relation of health problem to the conduct and welfare of the home as well as the community. More attention should be directed to preventive and follow-up care through integration of community services with specific health programmes such as malnutrition etc. which affect the condition of the child. Additional effort should be made to improve environment in the community and the home through an adequate provision of potable water, safe sewage, and refuse disposal, proper drainage and sanitation, insect control and sanitary food handling habits, etc.

11.34 Nutrition Care: There is a programme at present for the distribution of nutritious biscuits to children attending pre-primary schools of the Corporation. However, there is no systematic regular programme for check-up of health nor any study of diet intake pattern of nutritional status is available.

No arrangements appear to have been made for promoting applied nutritional programme. The mal-nutrition in pre-school age has been particularly in evidence (vide para 10.03) among the children of the low-income groups whose diet is poor and protein intake is inadequate. This is not a specific problem of the project area and Delhi in particular since about 2% of all children in pre-school age suffer from marked malnutrition^{21/} and under-nutrition in the country as a whole.

The nutritional programme in the M&CW Centre will cover only a limited group of child population, shall be projected to the community from the Community Development Centre proposed to be run by the Urban Community Services Department. The programme may include the distribution of free milk, distribution of protected food like Balahar, fortified food, vitamin tablets, etc. This can be covered by the Nutritional feeding programme of the Social Welfare Department of the Government of India.

11.35 School Health Programme: The School Health Programme will cover the pre-school children who are admitted in the nursery schools or the nursery sections of primary schools. The school health services will ultimately be integrated with the Centre. A recurring expenditure of Rs.40,000/- has been envisaged to undertake this programme. This amount will be sufficient with the additional resources of the Corporation.

^{21/} Government of India, Ministry of Health, Health Needs of Children in India, 1961 (Mimeo).

This programme will require the following staff:

Medical Officer	1
Dispenser	1
P.H. Nurse	1
Ward Boy	1

A vehicle will also be required for day-to-day work. This transport can be remodelled in the form of mobile type of dispensary where on-the-spot treatment can be given to the children (it will, of course, be a deviation from the normal pattern of this programme). Under this scheme all children going to schools, whether Nursery or primary which properly documented shall be examined yearly, defective cases treated and follow-up action will be taken. The nutritional component of this programme will not be carried out at this place because it has already been incorporated in the general education programme. Therefore, distribution of subsidised food or mid-day meals or milk will be done through the Education Department.

In addition to the above, Health Education Programme has to be carried out in the schools also so that children carry home certain impressions of elementary sanitation and hygiene, normal nutrition and good habits, because it has been proved beyond doubt that to catch the recipient in young age pays a better dividend in future so far as Health Education is concerned.

11.36 Health Education: The proposed Centre will also carry out the task of health education programme for two categories of persons viz., (i) expectant mothers and (ii) newly married couples. After the delivery, the nutritional care of children, feeding habits of children and also the protective inoculation to most vulnerable age-groups will also be one of the functions. This programme will be carried through (a) baby shows, (b) well baby clinics, (c) group discussions with the expectant mothers and parents as well as (d) home visits. The Centre will administer health as well as promote nutrition education in order to introduce a change in the rigid food habits by motivating and orienting the outlook of parents. Illiteracy is one of the factors that make most of the mothers ignorant of the nutritional needs of the pre-school children. The programme of nutrition education and guidance integrated with M&CH Centre will be expected to meet this need.

11.37 Besides, an important aspect of health education will be carried out through the Community Services Department of the Corporation. This will require necessary audio-visual aids and projectors to carry out the programme. This programme has to be supplemented side by side with the public health and hygiene programme, i.e. repairs and maintenance of public latrines and urinals, construction of additional latrines, urinals, and bath-rooms adequate provision of dust-bins and

efficient scavenging services. This will require an area survey to find out the gaps and additional requirements of sanitary public conveniences, which will be undertaken afterwards. In the meantime, before the finalisation of the programme contents of the project, the health department of the Corporation through its M&CW staff, will carry out a house to house survey in order to prepare family folders and gather the required statistical information.

11.38 In order to carry the above programme, there is an additional need of (a) accommodation, (b) equipment and (c) staff. As regards the accommodation for the proposed M&CW a non-recurring grant of Rs.4.25 lakhs is necessary to provide a compact block for institutional care and ancillary services including the clinical side room facilities for the diagnosis of minor ailments in the shape of pathological examination, etc. In so far as the equipments^{22/} are concerned, the existing equipments in the present dispensary are inadequate and lacking in many respects but which are important components for the comprehensive health programme. A sum of Rs.65,000 is envisaged to this effect.

^{22/} The details of equipments and aids including item-wise cost needed for the proposed health centre together its location has yet to be supplied by the Health Department of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi.

The Staff and Financial Dimension of the Health Programme

11.39 Additional requirements of the medical and para-medical staff to carry out the aforesaid programme will be as under:

1. LHVs	4
2. Dais	6
3. Night Watchman	1
4. Warden	1
5. Sweepress	4
6. Part-time Dhobi	1
7. Drivers	1

The estimated financial requirement of the Health Programme will be as under:

(Amount in rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total Exp.
1. MCH Centre (20 beds) and dispensary including medicine and supplies	1,00,000	-	1,00,000
2. School Health Programme	40,000	-	40,000
3. Health and Nutrition Education	22,000	-	22,000
4. Miscellaneous	15,000	-	15,000
5. Building	-	4,25,000	4,25,000
6. Equipments			
i) Dispensary	-	40,000	40,000
ii) MCH Centres	-	25,000	25,000
7. Vehicles	-	60,000	60,000
8. Equipments for health and nutritional education, audio-visual aids, projector, etc.		10,000	10,000
Total:	1,77,000	5,60,000	7,37,000

Community Programme

11.40 Existing Situation: At present under the Urban Community Development Programme, three Vikas Mandals are functioning in Geeta Colony covering about 4,500 families. These Vikas Mandals are carrying out many activities^{23/} of which one Balwadi, one library, seven reading corners, four volley-ball clubs, two badmintons, one cricket and one childrens' club are of prime importance. There is also a provision for the occasional distribution of books to students of primary and pre-primary schools. Due to inadequacy of resources, the activities are not run properly. Most of the activities of Vikas Mandals are run by voluntary workers but of the total expenditure 50% is met by the Department of Community Services.

11.41 There are over 20,000 children and youth in the age-group 0-19. For the children in the age-group 0-5, there is hardly any programme for the infants and pre-school children their education and recreation. There is neither provision of day-care centre nor creche with attached Balwadi. Children in the age-group 5-14 do have schooling facilities but they do not have recreational facilities. with the result they are found playing cards, kanchas and sometimes indulging in other activities not conducive to development of their mental faculty. Efforts have been made by the Vikas Mandals to organise them into play-groups or youth-clubs and also involving them to participate in debates etc. But due to lack of resources and

23/ Refer Appendix IV for details of activities.

in the absence of proper organisation, these activities have not made a full impact although the elected members of Vikas Mandals who are voluntary workers have shown considerable interest in this regard.

11.42 The adolescents in the age-group 15-19 or over also do not have suitable place for their extra-curricular activities. There is need of a good library and an information centre. The energies of some of the youth and adolescents who have discontinued their studies required being directed into socially useful channels. Some programme of constructive activities combined with recreation needs to be introduced. Vocational guidance and economic programmes can also be organised. Some sort of craft and embroidery training would be most welcome to young girls.

11.43 Proposals: It is necessary to ensure fuller involvement of the community as a whole and the motivation of the parents to make use of the facilities available at present. It will be necessary to organise educational programme to ensure community consciousness, participation and cooperation in the field of pre-primary and primary education. There is need of active involvement of mothers also. The younger children do not get adequate supervised educational and recreational facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to set up two community halls to cater to the needs of the resident population with a view to provide hobby clubs, tele-clubs, youth clubs, library facilities etc.

One Community Hall in the northern part of the colony has already been constructed and opened in January 1972. The sites for the construction of another community centre in Geeta Colony is earmarked.

11.44 In view of the community's needs of having adequate provisions for infants and pre-school children, it is also necessary to experiment with some relatively inexpensive methods and techniques for providing day care, creche and balwadi facilities with a low budget and the active participation of the local community. The progress and achievements of the Scheme of Mobile Creches for Working Mothers' Children (vide Appendix V) and experience gained by this organisation can be utilised for organising stable creche-cum-Balwadi programme in the project area. Under this programme 58 paise per child is being spent on feeding and nutrition services. Taking into account all other activities of the creches, the per capita expenditure comes to 66 paise a day. Of total expenditure, 83% is spent on services and only 8% on their administration. The balance of 9% consists of ancillary capital expenditure. A similar pattern could be adopted in a regular stable community. Such an experience has every possibility of being repeated in other areas and localities with limited inputs, since the programme has an innovative potential.

11.45 There is already a nutrition programme sponsored by Social Welfare Department of the Government of India for pre-

school children costing 20 paise a day. The programme under creche cum-Balwadi, where children are going to stay throughout the day, needs supplementary diet including the mid-day meal. Although efforts will be made to get contribution from parents, it is worthwhile to make a provision of 50 paise a day per child to cover this aspect of the feeding and nutrition programme. The estimated annual operational expenditure for two units of creche-cum-Balwadis (each unit consisting of 25 babies and 75 children) to be housed in the two proposed community halls is given below:

(Amount in rupees)			
Heads of Expenditure	Recurr- ing	Non- recurr- ing	Total Expen- diture
1. Establishment for two units @ Rs.5580/-x2 <u>1</u> /	11,160	-	11,160
2. Creche-cum-Balwadi Equip- ments @ Rs.4,000 each Rs.4,000x2 <u>2</u> /	-	8,000	8,000
3. Feeding and nutrition including medicines @ 50 paise per child a day Rs.18,000/- each unitx2	36,000	-	36,000
4. Contingencies @ Rs.2500/- each unit	5,000	-	5,000
Total:	52,160	8,000	60,160

Note: 1/ The establishment for both units will include two creche-cum-Balwadi incharge @ Rs.200/- p.m.; two Assistant Teachers @ Rs.125/- p.m.; two helpers @ Rs.100/- p.m.; two part-time helpers @ Rs.40/- p.m. and a part-time Doctor. The services of the Doctor will be provided by the proposed Health Centre and therefore his remuneration has not been accounted for in the estimated budget

2/ The cost of equipment and medicines needed under the programme is enclosed (vide Annexure I & II) in App.V

Recreation

11.46 There is one children corner in Block-6 in the Geeta Colony. There are 34 sites earmarked for parks in Geeta Colony. Of these, 20 have been developed of which 5 are ornamental parks. Recreational activities in Geeta Colony are organised by Vikas Mandals under Urban Community Development Programme. In addition, Delhi State Bharat Scouts and Guides Association is conducting its programme in some of the primary schools. Some of these schools have television sets which are operated in the evenings. But the facilities for constructive and organised uses of leisure are lacking.

11.47 Proposals: It is, therefore, proposed to provide facilities for supervised recreational activities under the management of two proposed community halls. The programme will include film and television shows, educational and social documentary shows, etc. In the community halls as well as in some of the schools, some provision should also be made for the development of parks and playgrounds. This will require active participation of the horticultural department of the Corporation.

11.48 The estimated expenditure for organising the activities under the two community halls for one year is given as under:

(Amount in Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total Expenditure
1. Establishment	25,000	-	25,000
2. Contingency	5,000	-	5,000
3. Buildings - Two halls 70'x30' with rooms for activities including Balwadis and a day-care centre with creche in each of the two halls	-	4,00,000	4,00,000
4. Equipments			
i) Two Projectors @ Rs.30,000 each		60,000	60,000
ii) Two T.V. Sets @ Rs.2,500/- each		5,000	5,000
iii) Other sports & equipments including Film prints	-	7,000	7,000
5. Two Creche-cum-Balwadis	52,160	8,000	60,160
6. Community Activities	15,000	-	15,000
Total:	97,160	4,73,000	5,70,160

Note: The establishment will consist of the following staff

Two - Incharge Community Centre in the payscale of Rs.275-575 plus allowances i.e. @ Rs.600/- p.m.

Three Music and Hobby Teachers (PT) @ Rs.100/- p.m. fixed

One - Social Education Worker (PT) @ Rs.100/- p.m. fixed

One - Incharge Physical Education (PT) @ Rs.100/- p.m. fixed

One - Chowkidars in the scale of Rs.70-1-85 total Rs.1,500 p.a.

Two - Attendants @ Rs.75/- p.m. fixed

One - Sweeper (PT) @ Rs.40/- p.m. fixed

Project Administration

11.40 The Municipal Corporation has a department of community services under the control and supervision of a Director. As mentioned above, it has also got a programme of urban community development. The arrangements for community organisation and community education in the project area will have to be considerably strengthened as set out above. It will be necessary to have a separate project officer who should be responsible directly to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner Incharge of the education and health services of the Corporation. To ensure proper coordination of all the services, it will be necessary to have a Committee of the departmental officers under the chairmanship of the Municipal Commissioner. The Project Officer will act as the Secretary of the Committee.

11.50 The Project Officer will be assisted by two field social workers along with the staff of the community centre which will function under the direct control of the Project Officer. One of the tasks of the project will be to give refresher training and orientation of the staff working for the project as also to the departmental officials who will be concerned with the programme. A sum of Rs.30,000/- may be provided for the purpose. As regards the project officer and his staff the following estimates are proposed:

	Recurring	Non- recurring
Project Officer	12,000	-
Community Organiser 2x12x400	9,600	-
Other staff - peon and driver	12,000	-
Contingencies	10,000	-
Office equipment, furniture, vehicle etc.	-	30,000
Total:	43,600	30,000
	=====	=====

11.50 Financial Implications: The proposals outlined above are tentative and will need further scrutiny and improvements. It is also assumed that the Corporation will take full care of the necessary environmental needs of the area. An estimated summary of the total expenditure for one year is given in the table on page 108.

Total Financial Dimension of the Proposed
Programme for one year

(Amount in Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Total Expenditure
<u>1. Education</u>			
i) Pre-primary	39,900	90,000	1,29,900
ii) Primary - parent teacher orientation	30,000	-	30,000
iii) Middle level			
a) Evening Study Centre Two @ Rs.5,000/- each	10,000	-	10,000
b) Social Workers seven - @ Rs.45/- p.m.	37,800	-	37,800
<u>2. Health & Nutrition</u>			
i) MCH Centre (20 beds) and dispensary including medicines and supplies	1,00,000	-	1,00,000
ii) School Health Programme	40,000	-	40,000
iii) Health & Nutrition Education	22,000	-	22,000
iv) Building for MCH Centre	-	4,25,000	4,25,000
v) Equipments:			
a) Dispensary	40,000	40,000	40,000
b) MCH Centre	25,000	25,000	25,000
c) Vehicle	60,000	60,000	60,000
d) Equipment for health and nutrition education, projector etc.	10,000	10,000	10,000
vi) Miscellaneous	15,000	-	15,000
<u>3. Community Programme</u>			
i) Establishment	25,000	-	25,000
ii) Contingencies	5,000	-	5,000
iii) Building	-	4,00,000	4,00,000
iv) Equipment	-	72,000	72,000
v) Creche-cum-Balwadis	52,160	8,000	60,160
vi) Community Activities	15,000	-	15,000
<u>4. Orientation of the Project and Other Municipal Staff</u>	30,000	-	30,000
<u>5. Project Administration</u>	43,600	30,000	73,600
Total:	4,65,460	11,60,000	16,25,460

Appendix - I

Number of Inmates in Different Institutions
September-October, 1970

Name of the Institution	Opening Balance	Number of Entry	Number Left	Total Balance
1. Observation Home for Boys	256	241	330	167
2. Observation Home for girls	123	56	68	121
3. Budhi Vikas	154	13	14	153
4. Budhi Vikas, Childrens' Home	50	-	1	49
5. Childrens' Home (Girls)	128	-	4	132
6. Childrens' Home, Anand Parbat	706	109	81	734
7. Childrens' Home, Magazine Rd.	137	2	3	136
8. Healthy Children of Leprosy patients	89	6	-	95
9. Sanskar Ashram	92	3	1	94
10. Sanskar Ashram (girls)	74	-	2	72
11. Pariveeksha Hostel	3	-	-	3
12. Vikas Vihar	72	-	3	72
13. Abhay Mahila Ashram	98	8	10	96
14. Seva Kutir	224	26	81	169
15. Special School for Boys	18	14	4	28
16. Seva Kendra	417	5	74	396
17. Seva Kutir	996	104	231	869
18. Leprosy Section	81	6	23	64
19. Old and disabled beggars	34	-	14	20
20. Mahila Sadan, Mehrauli	104	7	21	90
21. Training-cum-production Centre	48	8	1	55
22. Training-cum-Production Centre (Women)	37	11	-	38
23. Training-cum-Production Centre (men)	34	9	4	39
24. State School for the Deaf and Dumb	495	-	-	495

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Name of the Institution	Opening Balance	Number of Entry	Number Left	Total Balance
25. Counselling and Guidance Bureau	127	1	2	126
26. Childrens' Feeding Programme	280	3	-	283
27. Probation Services	917	-	-	
28. State School for the Blind	33	9	3	39

SOURCE: Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi
Administration, Delhi, Newsletter
September-October, 1970

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Appendix - II

List of the voluntary welfare institutions running
in the Union Territory of Delhi and aided by the
Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name and Address of the Institution</u>	<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name and Address of the Institution</u>
1.	Amrit Kaur Bal Vihar, Opp. Holy Family Hospital Okhla New Delhi-30	11.	Bal Vikas Samiti E-63, N.D.S.E., Part-I New Delhi
2.	All India Women's Conference, 6, Bhagwandas Road New Delhi-1	12.	Bal Rang Manch Pushpa Bhawan Basti Ara Kashan Paharganj New Delhi
3.	Arya Orphanage Pataudi House Daryaganj Delhi-6	13.	Balvant Rai Mehta Vidya Bhawan Lajpat Bhawan Lajpat Nagar New Delhi
4.	Association for Social and Moral Hygiene 4, Rouse Avenue New Delhi	14.	Blind Relief Association Kitchlew Marg New Delhi
5.	All India Deaf & Dumb Society 79, Kamla Market New Delhi	15.	Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Delhi Branch 9, Janpath New Delhi-1
6.	After Care Home for Women A-37, Kirti Nagar New Delhi-15	16.	Bal Mandir Pushpa Bhawan Ara Kashan Road Paharganj New Delhi
7.	Blind Social Welfare Society Panchkuian Road New Delhi-1	17.	Child Guidance School Society 32, Rajendra Park, Shanker Road New Delhi
8.	Bal Sahyog Connaught Place New Delhi-1	18.	Delhi Council for Social Welfare 31, Netaji Subhash Marg Darya Ganj Delhi-6
9.	Bachon-Ka-Ghar Daryaganj Delhi		
10.	Balak Mata Centre 526 Moti Mahal Delhi-6		

S.No. Name and Address of the Institution

19. Dr. Bhagwandas Memorial Trust
2F, Lajpat Nagar
New Delhi-14
20. Delhi Gandhi Smarak Nichi
Rajghat
New Delhi-1
21. Gandhi Smarak Harijan
Shiksha Samiti
179, Bhangi Colony
Reading Road
New Delhi
22. Delhi State Bharat Scouts and
Guides
113, Kasturba Road
Darya Ganj
Delhi-6
23. Delhi Kannada Education Society
Lodhi Estate
New Delhi
24. Delhi Maternity Hospital
Pusa Road
New Delhi
25. Delhi Council for Child Welfare
Qudesia Garden
Alipur Road
Delhi
26. Delhi University Women's
Association
7, Chhatra Marg
Delhi-9
27. Delhi Women's League,
Saraswati Bhawan
Daryaganj
Delhi
28. Delhi Women's Patient
Relief Society
Lady Harding Sarai
New Delhi

S.No. Name and Address of the Institution

29. Hospital Welfare Society
Social Service Department
Irwin Hospital
New Delhi
30. Hardinge Avenue Welfare
Association
10, Purana Quila Road
New Delhi
31. Indian Red Cross Society
Delhi Red Cross Bhawan
Golf Links
New Delhi
32. Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of
Physical Medicine &
Rehabilitation
4, Rouse Avenue
New Delhi
33. Kasturba Gandhi National
Memorial Trust
4, Allenby Road
New Delhi
34. Lok Kalyan Samiti
Lok Kalyan Bhawan
4, Rouse Avenue
New Delhi
35. Montessory Education Society
c/o Lions Montessory Bal Ghar
163, Shanti Nagar
New Delhi
36. Mahila Shilp Kala Vidyalaya
c/o Shri Shivinath Yoga Ashram
Ramesh Nagar
New Delhi
37. Manav Sthali Nursery School
37, Pusa Road
New Delhi
38. Nari Raksha Samiti
27, Shri Ram Road
Delhi

<u>S.No. Name and Address of the Institution</u>	<u>S.No. Name and Address of the Institution</u>
39. Nehru Experimental Centre Community Centre Indian Agricultural Research Institute Pusa Road New Delhi	47. Saraswati Vidyalaya Saraswati Bhawan Darya Ganj Delhi-6
40. Nari Niketan Tehar New Delhi	48. Shri Digamber Jain Mahila Ashram Ghata Masjid Road Daryaganj Delhi-6
41. New Rajinder Nagar Ladies Association R-512, New Rajinder Nagar New Delhi	49. Saraswati Gandharv Vidyalaya Saraswati Bhawan Darya Ganj Delhi-6
42. Matia Mahal Cooperative Society 444, Matia Mahal Delhi	50. Saraswati Shishu Mandir F-51, Desh Bandhu Gupta Market Karol Bagh New Delhi
43. Occupational Therapy Home for Children 60/18, W.E.A. Ramjas Road Karol Bagh New Delhi	51. Teen Murty Nursery School Kaventer Lane Sardar Patel Road New Delhi
44. Rural Welfare Extension Work Committee 49, Theatre Communication Bldg. Connaught Place New Delhi	52. Talimi Samaji Market Baradhari Sher Afghan Ballimaran Delhi
45. Rashtriya Virjanand Andha Kanya Vidyalaya New Rajinder Nagar Shanker Road New Delhi	53. Tagore Montessori School 4833/XIII, Bara Tooti Delhi
46. Shri Sanatan Dharam Shishu Kendra 6860, Chilla Prithvi Raj Nabi Karim	54. Young Women's Christian Association 48, Janpath New Delhi-1

Appendix - III

A Brief Note on Trends in Revenue Expenditure
of Delhi Municipal Corporation

An analysis of the trends in expenditure in Municipal Corporation reveals that the revenue expenditure has increased from Rs. 1,591.51 lakhs to Rs. 2,736.40 lakhs or by 74 per cent during (four years, i.e. 1967-71). If we take into account the revenue expenditure for the year 1958-59 when the Corporation was constituted, it was Rs. 455.02 lakhs as against Rs. 2,736.40 lakhs for the year 1970-71. Thus the revenue expenditure has increased five-fold or slightly more than 500 per cent during 1958-59 and 1970-71.

Per Capita Expenditure

The per capita expenditure on revenue account shows an increasing trend. It has increased from Rs. 55.37 in 1967-68 to Rs. 83.42 in 1970-71. The expenditure on (i) Education, (ii) Water Supply, drainage, sanitation etc., (iii) Public Health and Medical Relief, and (iv) Public Safety and Convenience shows an increasing trend. The details of the head-wise Revenue Expenditure during 1962-68 to 1970-71 could be seen from the following table:

Per Capita Revenue Expenditure of Delhi
Municipal Corporation during 1967-68
and 1970-71

Heads of Expenditure	Revenue Expenditure		Per Capita Exp.	
	(rupees in lakhs)		(rupees in lakhs)	
	1967-68 Actuals	1970-71 Estimated	1967-68 Actuals	1970-71 Estimated
1. General Supervision and collection of revenues	67.95	112.65	2.36	3.43
2. Water Supply	62.51	280.00	2.17	8.54
3. Education	514.72	780.84	17.94	23.80
4. Libraries	1.53	2.58	0.05	0.08
5. Public Health	59.09	93.49	2.05	2.85
6. Medical Relief	168.91	276.59	5.87	8.43
7. Conservancy, street cleansing	188.70	278.03	6.56	8.47
8. Scavenging, drains and sewers	8.55	48.27	0.30	1.47
9. Roads and public lights	130.73	181.11	4.54	5.52
10. Buildings, land acquisition and management	48.66	66.70	1.69	2.03
11. Fire Brigade	25.12	37.05	0.87	1.12
12. Licensing, removal of encroachments, etc.	5.71	7.92	0.19	0.24
13. Gardens and open spaces	34.76	69.30	1.20	2.11
14. Markets and slaughter houses	1.96	3.68	0.06	0.11
15. Improvement schemes, slum clearance and removal of J.J. Schemes	30.04	96.83	1.04	2.95
16. Misc.	240.42	392.58	8.36	11.96
17. Reserve for unforeseen charges	2.21	3.78	0.08	0.11
18. Development charges	-	5.00	-	0.15
Total Exp.	1,591.51	2,736.40	55.37	83.42

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Appendix - IV

A Brief Note on the activities of Urban
Community Centre, Geeta Colony

The activities of the urban community centre, Geeta Colony include a many physical educational, recreational, health and hygienics activities. Among the health and hygienics activities the following are included: (i) Baby-show competition, (ii) children's cleanliness competition, (iii) Dust-bins, (iv) Latrine lids, (v) family planning shows, exhibition, kawwalies, etc. (vi) best gali competition, (vii) sanitation campaigns, (viii) health and hygiene lectures, (ix) best house maintenance competition. Among the educational activities (i) nutritive food demonstration, (ii) reading corners, (iii) balwadis, (iv) bul bul, (v) combating gambling, (vi) educational coaching centres, (vii) embroidery and paper flower decoration demonstrations, (viii) Delhi Darshan tours, (ix) documentary films, (x) local leaders training programme (xi) book distribution (xii) tie-dye demonstration (xiii) balm preparation demonstration (xiv) cold cream preparation demonstration (xv) civil defence (xvi) craft classes (xvii) lectures series on children's problems (xviii) cultural shows and display of charts (xix) maintenance of slogan and notice boards (xx) teachers, training on promotion of social and moral hygiene among students (xxi) Gandhi darshan for ladies and (xxii) children's debates are common activities.

The recreational and cultural activities included in main are (i) Football (ii) indoor games (iii) volley ball, (iv) badminton (v) cricket (vi) kabaddi (vii) Independence Day celebration (viii) holi millan (ix) children's picnic and (x) Bhajan-Kirtan (ladies). Besides, there are many other miscellaneous activities performed by the Community Centre, viz. (i) free teaching to higher secondary students (ii) helping the poor in marriages (iii) community utensils (iv) chowkidars (v) DDT and oil spray (vi) donations (vii) electric point repairs (viii) wire fencing around park sites, (ix) efforts for improvement etc.

Appendix - V

Mobile Creches for Working Mothers' Children*

Mobile creches for working mothers' children came into being purely out of concern for the underprivileged working mother who is always forced to leave her baby on the roadside while she toiled away from morning till evening. It was the maternal instinct which gave birth to this idea and the first mobile creche came into being in a tent in 1969 under the leadership of its precursor Mrs. Meera Mahadevan. Since then, many such creches were opened at construction sites to improve the plight of the child on the work site as could be seen from the expansion summary given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Opening date</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>	<u>Continuity of data</u>
<u>1969</u>			
1. USAID worksite Hauz Khas	May	July '71	25% children from creche (1) migrated to this unit in Jan '72.
2. Holy Family Hospital Work-site Okhla	August	-	
3. Canadian High Commission, Chanakyapuri-I	Nov.	-	
<u>1970</u>			
4. Parliament Sectt., Parliament Street	Oct.	-	
5. 23rd storied D.D.A. Bldg., I.P.Estate	Nov.	-	

* The subject matter of this Appendix is based on the annual reports of the Mobile Creches and other material supplied by Mrs. Meera Mahadevan, Chairman, Mobile Creches for Working Mothers' Children.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Opening date</u>	<u>Closing date</u>	<u>Continuity of data</u>
<u>1971</u>			
6. USIS worksite, Curzon Road	Jan.	Feb '72	10% children from USAID creche
7. MMTC - STC Work site	Feb.	-	5% children from USAID Creche
8. Defence Headquarters, Haesting Road	Feb.	Feb '72	
9. US Embassy Apartments, Bhagwandas Road	March	Feb '72	5% children from USAID creche
10. Delhi Public School, Ramakrishna Puram	April	-	
11. High Court, Shershah Road	August	-	
12. Chanakya Puri - II	November	-	
13. Exhibition Ground	February	-	10% children from B.D. Road Creche
14. 15 Barakhanba Road	April	-	
15. St. Stephens Hospital, Tis Hazari	May	-	50% children from creche (3) Chanakyapuri
16. Asia House, Curzon Road	May	-	75% children from B.D. Road creche
17. Maruti Ltd. Curzon Road	June	-	
18. Swadeshi Polytex, Ghazia-bad	June	-	

To get an idea of the functions and working of these creches, it would be desirable to have a look on the following table.

Of the 18 creches that were started, 15 are still under operation which have an average daily attendance of 1942 individuals (including infants older children and adults). To run a daily service of this size a paid full time staff (excluding three

part time doctors) of 121 persons is maintained.

Basic Statistics

<u>Average daily attendance</u>		<u>Staff Manning the Programme</u>	
(a) Creches	... 1140	(a) Creches	... 43
(b) Primary Schools	... 640	(b) Schools	... 44
(c) Carpentry		(c) Carpentry	... 6
Classes (j)	... 41		
(d) Carpentry	... 26	(d) Literacy	... 21
Classes (s)			
(e) Adult Literacy	... 95	(e) Teacher train-	.. 2
		ees	
		(f) Part-time	3
		doctors	
		(g) Office	2
	<hr/> 1942 <hr/>		<hr/> 121 <hr/>

On the basis of programmes being undertaken above, a sum of 58 paise per child per day is being spent on the feeding and nutrition programme which is backbone of the work. Taking into account all activities and beneficiaries together, the amount of expenditure comes to 66 paise per individual a day. Of total expenditure, 83% is spent on services and only 8% on administration. The balance of 9% consists of ancillary capital expenditure. The necessary equipment for a crèche for 25 babies and 75 children and medicines required are given in Annexure I and II.

Growth & Achievements

The rapid expansion of the Mobile Creches programme during '71, '72 was accompanied by a serious exploration of the help that could be made available from all possible sources, government and individual. It was obvious that the problems

of this community were too complex as a welfare organisation, or the contractors to tackle single handed. Any long term improvement in the plight of the child on the work site could only be achieved if the government and its various departments entered into co-operation with the contractor to improve the facilities of adequate water, sanitation, and health services. No departments accept responsibility for these temporary settlements and therefore they are totally neglected. On these problems and through discussions the movement has gradually secured the help of the departments of Health, Family Planning, Nutrition, for medicines, immunisations, family planning publicity, nutrition supplements etc. for the sites where Mobile Creches are in existence. Even the contractors on whose good-will so much depends, are gradually increasing their support to the programme.

The Medical Programme

The medical programme has enlarged itself considerably in scope and depth. Relief for the immediate problems and infection of parents and children continues, but special thought and effort has gone into tackling the root causes of the sickness of malnutrition. The following major steps have been taken to achieve this objective:

1. Improving the quality of child care at the creches by undertaking regular training and guidance of creche staff by doctors. At workshops, the creche personnel have been instructed in the basic

principles of hygiene, spread of infections, nutritional needs of the children etc. All this information is shaped to take into account the conditions on the work sites, the facilities available, and how and which of these principles can be applied. Close follow up of these workshops is carried out by the doctors and the supervisory staff.

2. All efforts have been made to secure the basic amenities without which a health programme cannot be of any value. Dry bore hole latrines have been installed at a few of the creche sites; some kind of provision of water has been arranged for, at all of them and the authorities have been activated to spray cess pools and clear garbage. But there is still much to be done.
3. A regular programme of immunisations have been undertaken against T.B., Polio, D.P.T. Small Pox, at all the creche sites.
4. Special attention has been paid to the nutritional content of the diet of children in the age-group 0-3. Together with the co-operation and finance provided by the Brothers To All Men, it has been possible for the organisation to introduce supplementary feeding of eggs, bananas and other fruit

for babies and in special cases of mal-nutrition. A closer watch is kept on the results of such intake. The composition of the mid-day meal is also planned with a view to providing a balanced diet.

5. Direct contact is maintained with the Directorate of Family Planning and regular reports are sent and meetings held.
6. Health Education films like Cleanliness Brings Health, How Sickness Spreads, Tuberculosis, Food for Health, How to Have a Healthy Home etc. have been shown in order to gain support for the Medical Programme through creating greater awareness.

Education:

Training Programme: There is continuous effort to experiment with formulating an educational system which can serve children who share the economic pressures and unsettled nature of their parents life. The main objective of training programme is to guide teachers more adequately to teach in this situation. This is done through a continuous series of short workshops most suited to the Mobile Creches Programme. This does not disrupt the school by removing the already limited staff for long periods. Seven-day workshops for pre-school children and planning of weekly syllabus for 6-9 age-group have proved of great value. In addition to this, two trained teachers funded by UNICEF visit different centres and carry out practical

demonstration, testing, and guidance of the school staff.

Government School Examinations: Children in the age-group 6-10 continue to be coached to catch up with their age-groups and take entrance test for the nearest Corporation School. The number of children able to take such a test successfully has steadily gone up.

April, 1970	35 children
July, 1971	100 children
May, 1972	150 children

The programme lays emphasis to attach more importance to children entering regular school for two reasons: (a) It serves an important psychological function in lessening the sense of neglect and apathy on the part of the parents. For once they feel their children are not doomed to lead the lives they led. Their encouragement gives the child the support he needs to meet the new situation of learning with children who come from backgrounds very different from his own. (b) It provides the child with a recognised certificate which can enable him to continue his schooling even if he migrates back to his village.

But the problem of his losing attendance every time he moves in the city or makes his three annual visits back to his village at harvesting, festivals or in emergencies, remains a serious one. His name is struck off the list and renewed effort is required to re-admit him. Mobile Creches then become the only link in his continuity.

Vocational Training:

The exam-oriented approach is only adopted for the psychological and practical reasons mentioned above. But the main interest still remains to combine elementary education with the opportunity to learn a skill, so that the child of an unskilled worker may be absorbed on the same work site in a skilled capacity and thereby earn a higher wage. Carpentry classes thus form an important part of the educational programme. With the help of the Brothers To All Men, carpentry is taught at seven centres at present. There are 35-40 boys between the ages of 8-13 attending the classes.

The main objective of the carpentry classes is to introduce the boys to carpentry and give them an opportunity to discover their own aptitude and preferences. It is not possible to achieve a high degree of proficiency with such a young age-group. The course has been evolved to suit this age-group and develop their interest as well as give them the basic acquaintance with principal joints, practical understanding of calculating areas and volume, and the ability to read drawings. It is hoped that this will provide them sufficient skill to be accepted as assistant carpenters on a work site. There is also proposal to introduce gradually other skills associated with the construction and building trade.

Adult Literacy:

The necessity for closer communication with the adults who surround the child at the creche has been felt since the

inception of the programme. Valuable experience has been gained about the specific problems of running an Adult Literacy programme amongst migrant construction labour. Breaks in continuity of adult literacy programme caused by migration and the economic necessity for the labour to work overtime are general phenomena. Yet despite this, forty adults from the various centres have achieved a basic standard of literacy in a period of seven months. The figure may not be very high but the first step has been taken to introduce the concept and the opportunity for literacy in this community. Even for those who do not achieve any standard of proficiency, the stimulus of film shows, discussions, informal talks and the presence of a small library and newspapers have given an encouraging response.

It is interesting to note that the majority of the people attending the literacy classes are between the ages of 18-25. The Adult Carpentry classes held in the evenings are specially directed towards this age-group with the hope that the youth on the work site already working in unskilled capacities may have the opportunity to improve their economic prospects by acquiring a skill and becoming literate at the same time.

The search for the right kind of teachers however still continues and a direct contact is being maintained with Literacy House, Lucknow and their help is taken to carry out refresher courses for literacy teachers from time to time. At present

120 students are attending the literacy classes on eight work sites.

FINANCES:

During 1971 and January to June 1972, the financial position has strengthened, although Mobile Creches programme is by no means out of the woods yet. The monetary inputs during 1971 were of the order of Rs.167,000/- and material inputs (value approximate) were of the order of Rs.179,500/- and thus the total inputs during 1971 were Rs.446,500/-. The corresponding figures for the first six months of the current year are Rs.119,700/- and Rs.124,300/- i.e. a total of Rs.244,000/-. The position is summarised in Table one.

TABLE ONE

Summary of Financial inputs (Rs. in thousand)

<u>Monetary</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972 (Jan.-June)</u>
1. Contributions from building contractors etc.	26.4	12.9
2. Donations		
a. Institutions	192.5	94.1
b. Individuals	16.1	2.9
3. Sales	31.1	9.7
4. Miscellaneous	0.9	0.1
	<u>267.0</u>	<u>119.7</u>
<u>Material inputs</u> (approximate value)	179.5	124.3
	<u>446.5</u>	<u>144.0</u>

As against this, the expenditure during these two periods was of the order of Rs.385,200/- in 1971 and Rs.229,000/-

in the first half of the current year. The position is summarised in Table Two.

TABLE TWO

Summary of Expenditure Rs. in thousand

<u>Monetary</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972 (Jan-June)</u>
1. Feeding & Nutrition	160.5	101.3
2. Schooling & General care	21.2	13.9
3. Medical care	9.7	3.7
4. Technical Training	7.3	9.2
5. Adult Literacy	11.7	13.8
6. Specialised persons		
a) Teacher Trainer	5.2	8.7
b) Doctors	15.4	7.0
7. Equipment	19.3	9.7
8. Staff Salaries	58.2	38.8
9. Operational costs	14.8	8.6
10. Motor Vehicle/office equipment	30.0	-
11. Management	22.4	10.1
12. Office	9.5	4.2
	<u>385.2</u>	<u>229.0</u>

(Annexure I)

EQUIPMENT

Creches for 25 babies + 75 children:

1. Cradles	Rs.18/- eachx20	= Rs. 360/-
2. Small Cots	Rs.15/- each x 5	= Rs. 75/-
3. Light Mattresses	Rs.20/- per pair x 2	= Rs. 40/-
4. Sheeting/nappies etc.	Rs.3.15 per metrex100	= Rs. 315/-
5. Net Big	Rs.35/- x 1	= Rs. 35/-
6. Net Pieces.	Rs.2.10 per metrex25	= Rs. 52/50
7. Towels Large	Rs.4 x 100	= Rs. 400/-
8. Feeding Bottles	Rs.2 x 24	= Rs. 48/-
9. Table	Rs.50 x 1	= Rs. 50/-
10. Meat Safe	Rs.70 x 1	= Rs. 70/-
11. Brushes	Rs.2/- each x 6	= Rs. 12/-
12. Dust Pans etc.	Rs.10/- x 1	= Rs. 10/-
13. Tray	Rs.3.50 x 1	= Rs. 3/50
14. Small Plastic Basin	Rs.2.50 x 1	= Rs. 2/50
15. Toys	Rs.100/-	= Rs. 100/-

CLEANING EQUIPMENT

16. Buckets	Rs.9 each x 6	= Rs. 54/-
17. Mugs	Rs.2 each x 4	= Rs. 8/-
18. Basin	Rs.18 each x 1	= Rs. 18/-
19. Soap Dishes	Rs. 2 each x 4	= Rs. 8/-
20. Combs	Paise 50 eachx100	= Rs. 50/-
21. Matting	Rs.10 per metrex35	= Rs. 350/-

22. Morah	Rs. 4.50 x 8	= Rs. 36/-
23. Trunks	Rs. 26 each x 2	= Rs. 52/-
24. One Cupboard	Rs. 125/- x 1	= Rs. 125/-
25. Locks	Rs. 5.50 each x 4	= Rs. 22/-
26. One Small Trunk for Medicines	Rs. 15/- x 1	= Rs. 15/-
27. Water Container	Rs. 40/- x 1	= Rs. 40/-
28. Desks	Rs. 50 x 6	= Rs. 300/-
29. Storage Tins	Rs. 3.50 x 6	= Rs. 21/-
30. Storage Bins for Milk, Bulgar	Rs. 20 x 2	= Rs. 40/-
31. Black Boards	Rs. 38 x 4	= Rs. 152/-
32. Cooking Utensils Three Large Two Small	Rs. 110/-	= Rs. 110/-
33. Glasses	Rs. 8 p. dozen x 10	= Rs. 80/-
34. Spoons	Rs. 12 p. gross x 2	= Rs. 24/-
35. Ladles	Rs. 1.50 x 4	= Rs. 6/-
36. Gas Stove	Rs. 125/-	= Rs. 125/-
37. Plates	Rs. 1.25 each x 100	= Rs. 125/-
38. Sports Equipment Footballs Nets	Rs. 75/-	= Rs. 75/-
39. Initial Stationery Slates etc.	Rs. 125/-	= Rs. 125/-

40. Library Books	Rs. 75/-	= Rs. 75/-
41. Machine Sewing	Rs. 225/-	= Rs. 225/-
42. Mirror	Rs. 13/-	= Rs. 13/-
43. Craft Equipment		
Scissors	Rs. 13.50x6 Dozen	= Rs. 81/-
Scissors 1 Large	Rs. 5/- x 1	= Rs. 5/-
Needles/Thread etc.	Rs. 25/-	= Rs. 25/-
44. Shelving	Rs. 41.50	= Rs. 41/50
Total:		<hr/> = Rs. 4,000.00 <hr/>

(Annexure-II)

EQUIPMENT

List of Medicines required for one month for one Creche

Vitamins and Iron :

Multivitamin Tablet	2000 Tab.
Liquid Multivit	250 ml.
Fersolate	250 Tabl.
Adexoline or A and D Capsule	250 Capsule

Analgesic/Antipyretic

Aspirine (gr vi)	300 Tab.
Mezaral	100 Tab.

Chemotherapeutic agents

Sulpha Diazene	400 Tab.
Pencillin - Oral (125 mg. tab.)	100 Tab.
Terramycine (250 mg tab)	50
Terramycine Peadiatric drops	6 x 10 ml.

Anti-diarrhoeal/Dysentery

Sulphaguinadine	200
Enteraviaform or dequinol	200
Furaxone	50
Renokab or some other Neomycin anti-diarrhoeal preparation	30

Anti-Parasitic

Antepar (500 mg. tab.) or helmacid	50
Alcopar (5 mg. package)	10

Eye Ointments

Terramycine or Nebasulph	6
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Skin antiseptic medicines

Furacin or Nebasulph (30 gm. tube)	5
Savlon	6 oz.
Merouochrome	8 oz.
Cention Violet	8 oz.

Mag. Sulph or Glycerine with	
Belladonna dressing or	2, 3 sheets
Belladonna Plaster	4 lbs.
Cough mixtures	3 lbs
Carmanative mixtures	1 lb.
Cotton - Surgical	1 roll
Bandage	
Adhesive tapes	
Syringes	}
Needles	
Cetheter tray	
Small serilizers	
Scalpal & Forcepe	
Scissor	
Ear drops	8 oz.
Noze drops	4 oz.